

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

World Praises Chicago Fair
China and Japan Sign Truce
League Heeds Protest of Jews
U. S. Industry Reports Gains
London Welcomes Bingham
French Chamber Is Stirred

CHICAGO sees its Century of Progress exposition receiving the gesture of world recognition it deserves. An opening day attendance of throngs is followed by other good days when visitors from everywhere flood in to grasp the intelligent plan by which the exhibits are made to speak eloquently of the times. Natural science's achievements of 100 years turn the beholder with inspiration and awe toward the sure unfoldments of the century ahead. The exposition is a triumph for color and light and unleashed thinking. Its message to men comes into clear articulation—All things are yours at the price of the courage to rise and claim them for your own.

China signs a permanent North China truce with the Japanese invaders. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Chinese commander-in-chief, Wang Ching Wei, Sun Fo and other Nanking leaders approve for the central government. The truce assures against further fighting and provides a demilitarized zone along the Great Wall under Chinese constabulary patrol. Cantonese and other protests are said to be domestic politics—China is glad to have the one-sided slaughter end.

The League of Nations disapproves Germany's treatment of Jews in Upper Silesia. The League, which may not interfere in domestic matters, acts when Franz Bernheim represents that the foreign minorities treaty, which it must enforce, has been violated. Herr von Koller, German delegate, challenges Bernheim's legal right to make the protest. The Council listens to speeches of disapproval by representatives of all the great powers except Italy and later will consider a detailed report. M. Paul-Boncour of France reiterates Germany's customary demand—Protection for the rights of minorities.

American industry as a whole shows a "bright, but precarious" improvement. Secretary of Commerce Roper issues this statement, based upon replies to an inquiry that was general. The lines in which gains are definite are leather, wool, cotton, textile, electric equipment, automobile, furniture, steel, paint, dry goods and meat packing. The steady increase in production and sales of automobiles is emphasized as indicative. More than 125 credit organizations report themselves flooded with inquiries—With a sudden rush of buyers, dealers have to know who's who in a hurry.

London welcomes Robert W. Bingham, new Ambassador from the United States to the Court of St. James's, at the usual Pilgrim Society banquet. The Prince of Wales stresses the interdependence of Britain and America and their community of aim in approaching world problems. Ambassador Bingham's response is hopefully seized upon as indicating that the United States delegation to the World Economic Conference is instructed to work for lowering of tariffs. He sees the world in the grip of fear—But he believes the two nations will not fail themselves or mankind in the emergency.

Washington starts the American delegation of six on its way to the World Economic Conference at London. Senator James Couzens of Michigan and Ralph W. Morrison, Texas banker, are last-minute additions to the personnel. With many expert advisers the delegates sail on the S. S. President Roosevelt. Meanwhile the second President Roosevelt confers with congressional leaders on acquiring power to handle war debt questions which the London delegation is to refer to him. He wants authority to ease the war debt payments due June 15—This will allow the W. E. C. to keep its thoughts on its work.

France's Chamber of Deputies witnesses stirring scenes. Many members jeer and laugh when former Premier Herriot pleads for payment to the United States of the defaulted Dec. 15 amount, and no action is taken. Messages of denunciation are received from several sections on the high seas, following a half-day strike by stores throughout France. Premier Daladier announces the Government's intention of signing the Mussolini four-power pact. He rebukes a shouting Nationalist who objects—France, he declares, forsakes the barren policy of saying No to everything.

New Orleans officially inaugurates the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Waterway. With much ceremony and oratory it sends the first tow of five barges up the Mississippi River to Chicago. The route, after leaving the Mississippi above St. Louis, is via the Illinois River and the Chicago Drainage Canal into Lake Michigan. Celebrations will occur as the barges reach half a dozen principal cities along the streams. The Lakes-to-the-Gulf Waterway project cost more than \$100,000,000—But the investment is expected to repay its cost in a few years.

American Delegation Departs For World Trade Conference

Roosevelt Denies Intent of Debt Cuts, After Congress Closes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON, May 31.—The United States delegation to the World Economic Conference left here at 7:58 a. m. with two additional members to board the S. S. President Roosevelt in New York this afternoon. At the last moment Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan, and Mr. Ralph W. Morrison, prominent banker of San Antonio, Texas, were added, bringing the delegation to six members.

The other members previously announced are: Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, head of the delegation; Representative Sam D. Reynolds of Tennessee, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs; Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; and Mr. James M. Cox, formerly Governor of Ohio.

Accompanying the official delegation was a large staff of experts and officials, on whose shoulders will fall the detail work of the conferences opening in London on June 12. They include a financial adviser, a legal adviser, 15 technical advisers and a secretary of the delegation in addition to a battery of clerks and stenographers.

Their train carried them out of an atmosphere here heavily charged with war-debt controversy, in which

Washington's Aims In Parley at London

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The American delegates will carry with them to the World Monetary and Economic Conference in London: 1. Stabilized currencies to end uncertainties and form a sound basis for international trade. 2. Lowered tariffs and other trade barriers to revive commerce. 3. Increased prices for basic commodities, particularly wheat and silver; production control agreements on surplus agricultural products. 4. A world-wide program of government-sponsored public works to provide employment. 5. Credit expansion through central bank action with a view to reviving private industry and making jobs.

The last episode was a sharp White House denial yesterday that the President had any intention of using his treaty-making powers to adjust the war debts or permit partial payments after the adjournment of Congress.

Regardless of the White House (Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Chicago's Guests Thrilled by Scope Of World's Fair

Crowd of 130,000 Flocks Into Fair Grounds on Holiday

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO, May 31.—The Chicago world's fair has cleared the hazards of opening with the indications of success. The crowds have been large, but what is more significant, they have liked what they saw. The fair has apparently gone beyond its promises. It looks like a show which will wear well and draw strongly through its coming five months.

Chicago has lived with the curious colors of the exposition buildings, has seen them painted and repainted different hues for several years, but it did not expect the beauty of the night illumination which was born when the lights were at last turned on.

The first day's attendance swamped lunch rooms, which were unprepared to feed the throngs which turned out, but the Memorial Day visitors outnumbered those of the opening. They gave the streets of the city a new look, the population which was required to make it a picture. Some 130,000, it was estimated, came yesterday. They filled the exhibit rooms generously, kept the streets and amusement places lively but did not overcrowd the scene.

Concessionaires reported a good trade. The children's features did especially well. It was not because the children liked them so much as because they proved one of the most interesting spots to the grown-ups that brought them.

The weather has proved singularly good, and gives evidence of what visitors may expect through the summer. Location of the fair on the lakeside, where coolness may be found if anywhere in the interior, will doubtless prove of greater moment in the days to come than now.

Welsh Miners Offer Job-Sharing Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLAENAVON, Wales.—Some 1800 miners in employment at Blaenavon, Wales, have proposed to colliery managers that their work should be shared with the town's 800 jobless.

Previously the working miners were balloted on the question of whether they were prepared to share their employment. The percentage of workers who responded favorably was 41, and the matter was then allowed to drop.

That decision has now been rescinded, and the managements are considering adopting the work sharing scheme, which is expected to result in eight months work every year for all the miners in the area, and in none of them losing eligibility for insurance relief through lengthy unemployment.

Washington Hums In Seeking Answer To Many Problems

Who Is R. M. Morrison? Can Gold Repudiation Set War Debts Pace?

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON, May 31.—The capital is buzzing with questions these days. There are so many new ones arising, such a brief time to consider them all, that the political and journalistic observers are left gasping. As for Congress—it passed from the reasoning into the automatic stage weeks ago. It will take Congress most of the summer vacation to try to figure out what bills it has passed and what they mean.

One of the questions heard more and more persistently here is pertinent to the international situation. If the United States can repudiate the gold clause, the question runs, why cannot European countries with equal validity repudiate the repayment clause in their war debt obligations?

How About Debt? That is a question for the Administration to settle. Nearly all of Washington's questions, in fact, finally revert to Mr. Roosevelt for the answer. But there the question is. The United States Liberty and other Government bonds carry a specific promise as to payment. The Administration argues and Congress will uphold the right to repudiate this contract. On the other hand, European U. S. O. U. S. to the United States carry specific promises as to payment. What is to prevent these powers from citing America's own example in repudiating their contracts? And if they do, how consistent can Americans be in reproaching them?

The foregoing comprises one batch of questions now heard here. Another batch deals with the progress of Congress in legislative matters. Mr. Roosevelt wants Congress off its hands June 10, so that he can meet the war debt problem, June 15 when payment falls due.

The questions here are these—Can Congress finish rubber-stamping the prodigious mass of Rooseveltian bills now before it in the next 10 days in order that Mr. Roosevelt can pitch up a tentative debt agreement with Europe in the next 15 days? The answer usually heard here is, "Well, perhaps, but—"

Penalty of Early Adjournment. Old-timers do not see how either one of these objects can possibly be achieved in the time available. But old-timers are not making any more forecasts. This man Roosevelt moves too fast for them. Their answer to this question is generally qualified: If Roosevelt wants to get rid of Congress by June 10 he must sacrifice some of his legislative program.

A third question heard suddenly in the capital is quite a different sort of inquiry. It is much more specific than the others. The question is, who is "R. M. Morrison"? Out of a clear sky Mr. Roosevelt named Mr. Morrison sixth member of the United States delegation to the London conference. Other members were, like Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, fairly obvious appointments. But nobody in Washington knew much about Mr. Morrison. Neither of the two Texas senators could even tell his first name. As time passed, it developed that his first name is Ralph. And then came through an Associated Press dispatch describing him as "one of the dominating figures in southwestern finance for several years." Despite this, however, Mr. Morrison is not found in Who's Who, and most of the Texas delegation is vague as to his personality. One fact stands out, however. Mr. Morrison is a good Democrat, in good standing. The Texas delegation agreed to that.

New Morgan List Made Millions in Preferred Buying

Many Who Profited by Previous Offers Also Appear Here

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON, May 31.—The story of how the United Corporation, a great power holding company, was organized by J. P. Morgan & Co., how it was financed, how "insiders" were permitted to subscribe to its future issues at cut prices, and how these issues finally found their way to the general public was told in detail today at the resumed Morgan stock market hearing.

In this connection a list of preferred customers, the third so far in the inquiry, was presented. This list contained many of the same names as were on the other two, including Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Mr. Norman H. Davis, Senator William G. McAdoo (D.) of California, Mr. John W. Davis, Morgan counsel, Mr. John J. Raskob, Gen. John J. Pershing and others.

The testimony carried one step further the general purpose of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee's investigation, under Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, to let the public know just what happens to its money in Wall Street.

Her 'Shoes' Explained to South By Labor Secretary

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Southern men who came to the defense of their section against what they interpreted as an insinuation by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, that their people had shoes, have been appeased by the woman Cabinet officer.

Addressing a group in urging the increase of wages, to build up purchasing power equal to producing power, she said that the shoe industry had already pointed out that it was Germany who always insisted on treaties guaranteeing the rights of minorities, and his Polish colleague cited numerous German declarations in favor of their protection.

Herr Friedrich von Koller of Germany, who presented the petition under consideration, was not qualified to speak for the Silesian Jewish minority because he was not permanently a resident of that territory.

It was therefore decided to submit to a committee of jurists the legal question whether Herr Bernheim belongs to a minority and whether he has the right to submit his petition to the Council. The Council will consider the Jewish report as soon as ready, probably next week.

Mr. Sean Lester of Ireland, after working several days with Herr von Koller and the secretary-general of the League, Sir Eric Drummond, submitted a resolution very mild in tone. But Herr von Koller refused to accept it. Most of the members of the Council expressed disagreement with Herr von Koller's refusal to accept Mr. Lester's findings.

Rise in Women's Pay Proposed in Illinois

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 31.—The problem of "sweet shop wages" for women has been taken up in this State by Gov. Henry Horner, who told the Illinois Joint Committee on Industrial Standards that he will personally urge the passage of a bill to establish a minimum wage commission.

Following a study of wage abuses in Chicago, the joint committee, composed of representatives of civic, religious and trade organizations, went to the capital to urge state legislative action to insure a living wage for women in industry and business.

They found that Governor Horner had already taken steps toward such action, said Mrs. Frank R. Hales, president of the Illinois State Trade Union League, an organization of women's unions. When told that the joint committee had drawn up a bill modeled after the New York law, but adapted to Illinois conditions, Governor Horner agreed to consider making this proposed bill an Administration measure, said Mrs. Hales.

Public Appreciation of Labor As Buyer Promises to Send Wages Up to New Altitudes

Recent Slump Likely to Act as Springboard to Raise Worker Onto Plane Commensurate With His Importance as an Economic Element

By RALPH M. BLAGDEN

THE empty dinner pail on the shelf has been a sharp experience for the home; but it has likewise been a sharp experience for the market place.

It means that purchasing power has been looking as well as the man. Hence the workless worker looms larger than ever before. And it is the public's appreciation of the worker as the buyer that promises to turn the recent slump into a springboard for labor. The worker fell far, as has been shown, but he may rebound with unprecedented vigor. That the wage-earner practically controls the market, has been brought to our attention with convincing force.

This one fact carries so much promise for the future of labor, that we may contemplate the modern sweat shop without discouragement. It was the weed-like springing up of these shops that awakened the American public with a jolt to what happens to labor. These historical throwbacks of the past

Nations Deplore Reich's Campaign Of Anti-Semitism

Case Comes Before Geneva Under Foreign Minorities Treaty of 1922

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, May 31.—The German Government's anti-Jewish campaign yesterday came before the League of Nations Council and met general disapproval. Italy was the only great power represented which did not express its dislike for the Hitler program.

The Council does not assume to interfere in German domestic affairs, but anti-Semitic activities were brought before it under the foreign minorities treaty of 1922 as a result of the alleged persecution of Jews in Upper Silesia. It is the League's duty to see that the minorities treaty is observed.

It was the Polish member of the Council, Mr. J. Ragzynski, who carried discussion beyond the Silesian situation and criticized Germany's treatment of its non-Aryan population. M. Joseph Paul-Boncour of France maintained pointed out that it was Germany who always insisted on treaties guaranteeing the rights of minorities, and his Polish colleague cited numerous German declarations in favor of their protection.

Herr Friedrich von Koller of Germany, who presented the petition under consideration, was not qualified to speak for the Silesian Jewish minority because he was not permanently a resident of that territory.

It was therefore decided to submit to a committee of jurists the legal question whether Herr Bernheim belongs to a minority and whether he has the right to submit his petition to the Council. The Council will consider the Jewish report as soon as ready, probably next week.

Mr. Sean Lester of Ireland, after working several days with Herr von Koller and the secretary-general of the League, Sir Eric Drummond, submitted a resolution very mild in tone. But Herr von Koller refused to accept it. Most of the members of the Council expressed disagreement with Herr von Koller's refusal to accept Mr. Lester's findings.

'Housewife' Banned On State's Passports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST.—"Housewife" is no longer to be recognized as a passport description for Hungarian women.

The woman who is married will be called "wife of a judge," or "wife of a mechanic," as the case may be. Even if a married woman has a career of her own she will still be "wife of" somebody, and nothing more.

Every person receiving dividends and interest in excess of \$100 is required to pay a tax of 5 per cent on each \$100, which tax is retroactive and is effective as of January 1, 1933. The present income tax law has been revised. Exemptions have been made smaller, and now married persons having an income of \$1800 are required to make a tax return, and if above that figure are required to pay a tax of 2, 3, 4 and 5 per cent on successive \$2000 brackets.

Demilitarized Zone To Protect Manchus



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONG STRUGGLE ENDED
Shaded Section Indicates Area South of Wall, Bounded by Railway, Affected by Truce.

British Acclaim American Envoy's Good-Will Appeal

Bingham Affirms Policy of Full Cooperation of Pilgrims' Reception

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 31.—Following a time-honored custom, the first speech on British soil of the newly-appointed American Ambassador, Judge Robert W. Bingham, was made at a largely-attended banquet of the Pilgrims Society, given in his honor last night. Judge Bingham's eloquent sincerity and transparent humanity made a deep impression on his audience, and the general acclaim which followed his closing words was very far from being perfunctory applause.

The Prince of Wales laid great stress on the interdependence of nations in economic matters, and in welcoming Judge Bingham indicated the community of aim that has been manifested in the attitude of the two countries toward present world problems.

This note was further elaborated in the Ambassador's reply. "Hope for the stricken world rests largely on understanding, co-operation and confidence among men," he declared, pleading for whole-hearted collaboration between Britain and the United States.

Characterizing the present as the greatest crisis in human history, Judge Bingham declared: "Civilization as we have known and enjoyed it, cannot exist much longer unless the burdens which oppress mankind are lifted soon. The world is in the grip of fear. . . . I will not believe that two nations with our traditions will fail ourselves and mankind in this gravest of emergencies. . . . This is no time for mere trading or bargaining, or seeking any form of advantage, one over the other. . . . I believe there is no problem between our nations which may not be solved when approached in an attitude of mutual esteem, mutual good will and mutual confidence."

Considerable significance is attached here to Judge Bingham's declaration that the American people had learned by bitter experience that the solution of the unemployment problem cannot be reached merely by building tariff walls. It is hoped here that his reference to faith in a high tariff doctrine being unfounded indicates that the American delegation to the World Economic Conference has been instructed to make a real effort to bring about sizable tariff reductions.

Spokane Mayor Tries To Quit But Can't

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—"M'sieu, permit me. After you!"

No, this is not a court scene in France, but a realistic scene in pure political parlance when nobody wants the Mayor's job.

For a quarter of a century Mr. Leonard Funk has served the public in one form or another. For 16 years he has served as commissioner and the past four years combined the office of Mayor with his other duties. This year he thinks it should be the turn of one of the other four city commissioners, but it looks now as if all four would unite to put Mr. Funk again into the Mayor's chair.

Mr. Funk has successfully carried on the work of the public safety department the past year and a half, but this year he will again return to the public works department, which is more to his liking.

He is one man who can keep the peace in any office he fills, so the people have a habit of electing him again and again. This year he won out over more than 100 aspirants to his public office.

Toronto Marks Upturn In Survey of 8000 Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, May 31.—A substantial increase in employment throughout Canada is noted by the Toronto Industrial Commission, an analysis of the reports of approximately 8000 firms showing a gain of nearly 7 per cent during the past month as compared with the previous month. Transportation and the construction and manufacturing industries report the largest increases.

Armistice Ends Long Campaign In North China

Demilitarized Area to Be Formed Above Peiping and Tientsin

Protests Overridden

Nanking Leaders Unite in Approval of Permanent Truce

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor
SHANGHAI, May 31.—Twenty hours after the first meeting at Tangku, near Tientsin, Chinese and Japanese military and civil delegates signed a permanent truce for North China at 11 o'clock today.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, virtual dictator, Mr. Wang Ching Wei, Premier, Mr. Sun Fo, president of the legislative Yuan, and other Nanking leaders had approved the terms at a meeting at Kuling, the previous day, so that the truce has the entire approval of the central Government.

The arrangement assures against further fighting and provides for a demilitarized zone along the Great Wall, which Chinese constabulary will patrol.

Cantonese and other protests against the truce are largely a matter of domestic politics and most Chinese welcome the peace. Nanking's firmness in signing the agreement despite the protests has apparently strengthened the Government's prestige.

SHANGHAI, May 31.—(P)—A formal armistice in the North China warfare was signed by military representatives of China and Japan at Tangku.

The truce provides first, for the demilitarization of the area bounded by the Great Wall on the north, the Peiping-Mukden railway on the east, and the Peiping-Suiyuan railway on the west; second, for the dissolution of the Chinese Volunteer Corps in this area; third, for the resumption of railway traffic between Peiping and Shan-haiwan.

When their train stopped here, traffic throughout the area was halted and a strong guard was at the station to prevent demonstrations or disorders.

Soldiers guarded the railway line from the time the Chinese representatives left Peiping, and no one was allowed to trespass on the right of way.

Lieut.-Gen. Kuniaki Koso, chief of staff of the Japanese Army in Manchuria, is believed to have been the chief Japanese delegate to the peace parley.

Looting of Refugees. DAIEN, Manchuria, May 31.—(P)—A daring act of piracy in North China waters was revealed when the Japanese steamer Hoshun Maru arrived from Tientsin.

Passengers said that after leaving Tientsin, an educated Chinese pirate, who spoke French and Japanese, and 21 followers seized the vessel while in the Gulf of Chihli, looted the safe, and robbed 1000 Chinese refugees fleeing from the North China war.

The pirates then used the ship to prey on smaller craft in the gulf, obtaining a considerable sum of money.

The raiders escaped in small boats of the vessel before reaching here.

San Diego to Retain 1916 Fair Buildings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Determined to save the world-famous 1916 exposition buildings in Balboa Park from demolition, the Chamber of Commerce has started a drive for public subscriptions to rehabilitate the structures.

Soon after city building inspectors ordered the buildings closed because they were unsafe, the Chamber of Commerce commissioned a special committee to estimate the cost of rehabilitation. A survey by the city engineer set this figure at \$270,000.

The Chamber of Commerce committee reported that seven of the eight major exposition buildings could be rebuilt to last for from five to ten years for a cost not to exceed \$70,420. Of this amount, the committee estimated \$47,500 would be spent for labor; \$20,420 for material and \$2500 for supervision.

The only building which is considered beyond repair is the San Joaquin building, located on the east side of the pathway between the main rectangle of buildings and the Spreckels organ. This structure will be razed.

Trolley to Stop Running

ATHOL, Mass., May 31.—(P)—The first municipally-owned trolley company in the State will be abandoned July 1 after nine years of operation.

At a special town meeting 250 Athol voters decided to discontinue the system between Athol and Orange and to liquidate because of constantly diminishing revenue.

The Monitor Index	
Wednesday, May 31, 1933	
General News	1, 2, 3, 4, 12
Events Tonight	2
The Home Forum	2
Nationalism and Progress	2
Progress in Education	2
News of Sports	2
Financial News	8 and 9
Daily Features	11
Century of Progress Section	11
Radio Programs	11
Boston Art Notes	11
Theatrical News	11
Women's Activities	11
Editorials	12
Things Present	12
Since 1931, more than 10,000 banks in the United States have failed, and only in a pitifully small percentage have the depositors recovered all their money. But there should be some good news in the editorial "Deposit Insurance Upheld."	12
Mothers will find some helpful hints in "Children Charming," dressed on the "Advertising" and "You" series is concluded today with an article on the ideal advertisement. Progress in Education page. More Ad-Grams on the inside back page.	12
And Things to Come	12
The meeting of the national council of the Young Men's Association will be reported in three daily articles beginning tomorrow. Thursday brings the Young Men's page and the account of the best cartoons of the week.	12

Great Pageant To Show Growth At East Boston

Six Episodes in History of Area to Be Depicted by 150 Persons

Opportunities still exist in East Boston for its residents to "make good" by staying there rather than "deserting" the locality as soon as possible. This is the theme of the outdoor pageant to be presented at Wood Island Park by the East Boston Social Centers Council, on June 3, at 6 p. m.

Preparation for the pageant, which will consist of six episodes, started about two months ago and has so far attracted the whole community that at every rehearsal more persons appear with pleas to be allowed to take part in some way or other. One 17-year-old boy, Albert Pultro, has painted a clipper ship on a huge canvas, as his contribution.

More than 150 persons will take part, including 30 children. In fact, the entire community is cooperating in the play which has been designed to draw back to East Boston some of the departed former residents so that they may see the social work being accomplished.

Granting of Charter
The actual occasion of the pageant is the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the granting of a charter to the East Boston Company, and East Boston's incorporation as a part of Boston. In addition, it will commemorate the tercentenary of Samuel Maverick's arrival on Noddies Island.

The women in the cast are making the costumes, which have been authorized by the East Boston Social Centers Choral Group, will sing characteristic songs in each episode. They also will take part in the acting, which will include dances of various nationalities. The music will be furnished by the East Boston Community Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Carl Gardiner.

The pageant will open with a prologue, in which a boy is shown seated on a park bench, unhappy and dissatisfied with his home, his associates and his environment. He wishes to leave East Boston so that he may succeed and be happy.

With Work at Hand
But the prophetic Sibyl appears and talks with him, telling him to begin with the work at hand and that happiness is found in the heart, not places.

To convince him of East Boston's opportunities, she draws the curtain on the section's past glories and points out that the district holds the same thrilling aspects for the future, adding that the key to his problems is in the pictures he is about to see. She says that East Boston is about to move forward to better days and that its future improvement depends upon the people's understanding of the conditions which have developed in East Boston until the present.

The pageant then will proceed through the episodes, showing the coming of the Norsemen, who, according to a legend, landed on Noddies Island long before the Puritans arrived in Massachusetts Bay.

Then the pageant pictures the coming of East Boston's "father," Samuel Maverick, to the island. He was the island's first owner. The next episode deals with the American Revolutionary period, while the following tells of the founding of the East Boston Company.

One of the outstanding episodes is that which pictures East Boston's greatest period, that of Donald McKay's picturesque clipper ships. The next episode tells of the coming of the foreign groups to the locality. The episode finds the boy deciding to stay in East Boston and make the best of the opportunities at hand.

Harvard Announces Five Bowdoin Prizes
In addition to the first Bowdoin prize of \$500 awarded to Albert J. Lynd, Harvard out-of-course student from Oakland, Calif., four other Bowdoin prizes were announced at University Hall today, and several awards in other departments.

The second Bowdoin prize of \$200 went to George F. Prastler Jr. for an essay entitled "Ernest Hemingway: A Critical Study of Two Temperaments" and a third prize of \$100 to Leo Wadsworth of Dorchester for an essay entitled "The Witch of Wyck Street," Bowdoin prizes to graduates were awarded to Roger W. Holmes of Brooklyn, N. Y., for his essay, "The Philosophy of Progressive Education," and to Paul H. Harris of University Park, Pa., for his field of foreign languages and literature on "The Lost Chapter of Cuchin's Voyage d'Italie."

The Jeremy Belknap Prize of \$50 for the best French composition written by a first-year student in the college or engineering school went to Leon H. Manheimer '36, of Springfield, Mass. The Hellen Choate Bell Prize of \$400 was awarded to Gerald P. Rosen '33 of Minneapolis, Minn., for an essay entitled "Recognition of William James," and the William Brewster Prize of \$150 for the best essay relating to Shakespeare or Shakespeare's work was given to Irving T. Richards of Orono, Maine, for an essay entitled "Fourth Acts in Shakespeare's Tragedies."

Commencement exercises, Emerson College of Oratory, Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, speaker, Huntington Hall, 8. Meeting, Business and Professional Women's Club, Miss Emily R. Kneubuhl, executive secretary of National Federation, Pilgrim Hall, Congregational Building, 14. Beason Street, 8.45.

Third in series of "Six Episodes With the Arts," benefit nursery school of Robert Gould Shaw House, 470 Commonwealth Avenue, 8. Organ recital, by Mr. Everett E. Truette, Boston Church, Newton, 8. Annual dinner and meeting, Greater Boston Chapter, Military Order of the World War, Cadet Armory, dinner, 8. Concert presented by Alpha Chapter of Phi Mu Alpha, Sinfonia Fraternita of America, Jordan Hall, 8.15.

Graduation exercises, Wagner School, addresses by Mr. E. E. Whiting and Mr. William A. Bell, director of vocational guidance of Boston Y. M. C. A., school building, 8. University Club, dinner, Perry Kindergarten School, 8.30.

Theaters
Metropolitan, "Adorable," 11:00 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 7:30, 10:25 p. m.
Loew's State, "Peg o' My Heart," 12:20, 2:45, 5:05, 7:30, 9:55 p. m.
Fine Arts, "Dreyfus Case," 1:00, 3:30, 6:00, 8:30 p. m., "The Cry of the World," 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:10 p. m.

Events Tomorrow
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Felino Di Blasio, violinist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, 2:45.
Graduation exercises and reception, School of Domestic Science, address by the Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, minister of Old South church, Boston, 10:30.
Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance to landscape paintings, by Mr. Walker, 11.
Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture on "India's 300,000,000," 9:15 and 11; lecture on "Trees of Olmstead Park," 2:30; meeting, Science Club, 3; meeting, Dramatic Club, 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.
Twentieth anniversary celebration, Harvard Woman's Club, home of Mrs. James J. Heburn, "Whispering Pines," 830 Neponset Street, Norwood, 1.

Gray Line Motor Tours From Boston to Pleasant View
CONCORD, N. H.
Beautiful all-day tour from Hotel Brunswick and also front of Christian Science church park, Boston. Motor coaches leave Boston at 8:30 A. M. and arrive back in Boston at 6 P. M.
All seats reserved.
Write or phone for reservation. Kenners 4460.
THE GRAY LINE HOTEL BRUNSWICK, BOSTON, MASS.

Lesson Is Found In East Boston Airplane Crash

'You're Safe While in Air' Maxim Is Urged Upon Flight Novices

A significant lesson for aviation students emerges from the airplane crash at the Boston Airport yesterday, in which J. Oliver Beebe, Boston leather merchant, was killed while making his third solo flight. This is the inference drawn from a statement by Mr. John H. Shobe, Mr. Beebe's instructor, who witnessed the crash.

In a calm, quiet voice typifying a mental poise that would instill confidence in a flying novice, Mr. Shobe explained how he had accompanied his student on five successful take-offs and landings as a passenger, and then had watched Mr. Beebe make two successful solo hops before the solo venture which ended in a fatal dive.

The instructor explained that on the third attempted landing, Mr. Beebe apparently misjudged conditions, over-estimating the field when he failed to take into account the fact that there was hardly a breath of wind to retard the descent. Failing to connect with the field served to "rattle" the pilot, Mr. Shobe indicated.

In this moment of confusion, it seemed that the reassuring maxim of aviation, "While you're in the air, you're safe," deserted the bewildered student. The fact that Mr. Beebe had just completed seven successful landings proved that he knew how to land—if only he collected his wits and thought out the necessary maneuver.

The instructor indicated that the student should have gained sufficient altitude, leveled off and cruised around while he reasoned his way through the sudden difficulty. The student had no need to descend immediately, the instructor said. There was plenty of fuel aboard. He could have remained aloft where every good aviator knows he is safe.

Mr. Beebe's plane was equipped with a stabilizing device. If landing under power, it could be adjusted to counteract the upward pull of the nose so that the plane would all but land itself. If landing without power, the stabilizer simply needed to be set in the opposite way to insure a steady landing.

Mr. Shobe said the plane which Mr. Beebe was flying could have landed itself with slight damage had not the student "swung it out of control as a result of getting 'rattled'."

An investigation of the wreck indicated that the pilot had not thought to use the safety stabilizer.

Mr. Shobe had about decided to go aloft and lead Mr. Beebe to earth when the crash occurred, he said. The instructor's explanation made it plain that it is a good thing to remember that "while you're in the air, you're safe," this explanation dictates that this maxim is better than a parachute—helping every novice to realize the most important requisite of flying—never to be caught off guard in exercising the faculty to reason clearly and calmly.

Motion Pictures
World Problem Plays
The welcome reopening of the Fine Arts Theatre, with the consequent return of foreign language films to Boston, is celebrated by the presentation of two English productions of international import—"The Cry of the World" and "The Dreyfus Case."

After all, English (especially the Oxford accent) is a foreign language to some people, and English films may well take their place beside other foreign imports at this theater.

"The Dreyfus Case," by Columbia Pictures Corporation, is a picture that Great Britain can be proud of. The dramatic element of this famous True Story of injustice due to the unassailable loyalty to the military caste in France in the nineties is well sustained by a notable cast and keen direction.

Mr. Cedric Hardwicke plays Captain Dreyfus realistically. The equally renowned Mr. Sam Livesey is Labor, counsel for the defense, in a trenchant interpretation. Mr. Leonard Shepherd makes a believable Georges Clemenceau, the figure in his cub years, bearded and ferocious without the later fierceness. Mr. George Merritt is an eloquent and moving Emile Zola. The one important woman in the company, Miss Beatrix Thomson, is womanly and tender as Dreyfus's long-suffering wife. The officers bear themselves like officers and gentlemen. Every member of the cast contributes to the impression of actuality. It is gratifying to see such a distinguished assembly of English actors. The photography and sound-recording are an improvement on the old style English picture.

"The Cry of the World" is a cry for peace—a super-newsreel organized by the International Film Foundation into a thrilling, gripping résumé of the world situation at present, its economic, national and international problems. It opens with fugitive impressions of the World War that stamp its worthlessness and waste. The disturbed conditions which have followed in Soviet Russia and Shanghai, Japan, Italy, Germany, England, India and America are briefly and vividly set forth. If, in America, prohibition receives undue emphasis on the side of the wets, in most instances effort is made to present both sides of an issue fairly. The underlying thought is desirable propaganda—May peace and plenty abound and prosper.

Events Tonight
Bruegel, fifteenth century illustrated books, Constable Lucas, "English Landscapes."
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), the Fenway—Open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 to 4. Admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; other hours by appointment; music at 2:40. One in series of "Six Episodes With the Arts," benefit nursery school of Robert Gould Shaw House, 470 Commonwealth Avenue, 8.
Organ recital, by Mr. Everett E. Truette, Boston Church, Newton, 8.
Annual dinner and meeting, Greater Boston Chapter, Military Order of the World War, Cadet Armory, dinner, 8.
Concert presented by Alpha Chapter of Phi Mu Alpha, Sinfonia Fraternita of America, Jordan Hall, 8.15.
Graduation exercises, Wagner School, addresses by Mr. E. E. Whiting and Mr. William A. Bell, director of vocational guidance of Boston Y. M. C. A., school building, 8.
University Club, dinner, Perry Kindergarten School, 8.30.

Theaters
Metropolitan, "Adorable," 11:00 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 7:30, 10:25 p. m.
Loew's State, "Peg o' My Heart," 12:20, 2:45, 5:05, 7:30, 9:55 p. m.
Fine Arts, "Dreyfus Case," 1:00, 3:30, 6:00, 8:30 p. m., "The Cry of the World," 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:10 p. m.

Events Tomorrow
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Felino Di Blasio, violinist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, 2:45.
Graduation exercises and reception, School of Domestic Science, address by the Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, minister of Old South church, Boston, 10:30.
Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance to landscape paintings, by Mr. Walker, 11.
Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture on "India's 300,000,000," 9:15 and 11; lecture on "Trees of Olmstead Park," 2:30; meeting, Science Club, 3; meeting, Dramatic Club, 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.
Twentieth anniversary celebration, Harvard Woman's Club, home of Mrs. James J. Heburn, "Whispering Pines," 830 Neponset Street, Norwood, 1.

Tonight at the Pops

Overnight
Fifth Hungarian Dance, Brahms
Op. 34, No. 5, Liszt
Hungarian Op. 43, No. 1, Liszt
"The Fortune Teller," Selection, Robert Schumann
"Carmen," Suite, Bizet
Climbing Solos, Franz Liszt
Sixth Hungarian Dance, Liszt
Spanish Rhapsody, Liszt
Lola Llanos, Danes
"Play, Caprice," from "Contes d'Hoffmann," Debussy
Hungarian Chords, "Obsequies of the Warrior," Liszt
Prize for Best of Season

erty be abolished." The closing sequences show the lovely children of all nations, as the Hope of the World—worth working for.

Tucked in between these serious but engrossing world problems appear plays in a Walt Disney Silly Symphony to tickle you in the ribs and make you remember that life can be gay and amusing, too. An excellent program in a theater that deserves strong and enduring support.

Weather
U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Cloudy this afternoon and tonight, probably with occasional rain; slightly cooler tonight; Thursday fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.
Massachusetts: Cloudy, with occasional rain this afternoon and probably in evening; Thursday fair; cooler in north portion.
New Hampshire: Occasional rain this afternoon and probably tonight; cooler tonight; Thursday fair; cooler in north portion.
Vermont: Fair and cooler tonight and Thursday.
Rhode Island: Rain this afternoon, probably ending early tonight; Thursday fair; not much change in temperature.
Connecticut: Fair tonight and Thursday; little change in temperature.
Maine: Rain this afternoon and probably tonight; Thursday fair; cooler in north portion; moderate shifting winds, becoming moderate to fresh north or northwest tonight, and overcast with rain except near Sandy Hook tonight; Thursday fair.

Official Temperatures
All Times Eastern Daylight Saving
Atlantic City, 64; Montreal, 60; 72
Boston, 62; New Orleans, 70; 72
Buffalo, 66; New York, 62; 68
Calgary, 42; Norfolk, Va., 68; 68
Charleston, 68; North Platte, 68; 68
Chicago, 66; Philadelphia, 68; 68
Cincinnati, 66; Phoenix, Ariz., 68; 68
Denver, 60; St. Petersburg, 58; 58
El Paso, 62; Portland, Me., 68; 68
Hatteras, 64; St. Louis, 60; 64
Honolulu, 78; Salt Lake City, 70; 70
Los Angeles, 68; San Francisco, 52; 54
Huron, S. D., 58; Santa Fe, N.M., 58; 58
Key West, 82; Tampa, 72; 72
Jacksonville, 70; Washington, 68; 72
Memphis, 70; Wichita, Kan., 64; 64
Miami, Fla., 80; Williston, N.D., 62; 62

A—9 a. m. May 31.
B—Maximum May 30.
High Tides at Boston
Wednesday 6:04 p. m., Thursday 5:28 a. m.
Height of tides 8.5 feet, 8.7 feet.
Light at lighthouses at 8:43 p. m.

Harvard and Tufts Form International School
Opening Oct. 2, under the joint administration of Harvard University and Tufts College, the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy offers to properly qualified graduate students an opportunity to study and do special research work in the fields of public and international law and international economics. The work done will be in the nature of preparation for the teaching of these subjects elsewhere, and for entrance into the diplomatic and consular services.

Dr. Halford L. Hoskins, chairman of the department of history, has been appointed acting dean of the new school, according to announcement made today at Tufts College. The governing board will consist of the presidents of Harvard University and Tufts College; Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School; Dean Kenneth B. Murdock, Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences; and two trustees of Tufts College.

Boundary Dispute Won by Vermont
WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP)—Vermont has been declared by the supreme court a victor in its boundary dispute with New Hampshire, the high tribunal placing the line in question at the low water mark on the west side of the Connecticut River.

New Hampshire contended the west bank of the river where vegetation ended, or what is commonly referred to as high-water mark, was the boundary. The high court appointed Mr. Edmund F. Tрубец of Louisville, Ky., to take evidence, make findings and file a recommendation. He suggested in his report that the boundary should be located at low-water mark on the west bank of the river, from Pittsburg, N. H., to the northern boundary of Massachusetts. Vermont advised the court it was willing to accept the recommendation of the special master.

Boston Import Values
Climb to 1931 Level
Large importations of sugar, increasing importations of wool, quantities of wood pulp and unusual shipments of general cargo for the week ending May 27 resulted in the largest value of imports received at Boston since Dec. 12, 1931. Mr. W. W. Luffkin, collector of customs, announced today.

The value of imports for immediate consumption for the week was \$1,891,957 against \$1,500,812 for the previous week and \$1,003,275 a year ago. Imports for warehouse were valued at \$464,180, the highest figure for any one week in more than a year, compared with \$286,384 the previous week and \$136,242 a year ago.

In the shopping center of New York
Special day rate of \$1 for room with bath from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Daily rates from \$2.
Special rates by week or month.
Special attention given to ladies traveling unaccompanied.
Authentic Colonial Restaurant.
Descriptive booklet with beautiful map of New York on request.

Hotel Herald Square
116 WEST 34th STREET (Opposite Macy's)
NEW YORK

Gray Line Motor Tours From Boston to Pleasant View
CONCORD, N. H.
Beautiful all-day tour from Hotel Brunswick and also front of Christian Science church park, Boston. Motor coaches leave Boston at 8:30 A. M. and arrive back in Boston at 6 P. M.
All seats reserved.
Write or phone for reservation. Kenners 4460.
THE GRAY LINE HOTEL BRUNSWICK, BOSTON, MASS.

Two and Three-piece KNIT SUITS
of the finer qualities in an endless variety of styles and colors
PRICES START AT \$23.50
An attractive, lightweight Silk and Wool knit suit which may be had in eight colors and white. Pullover has a soft turnover collar. Waistcoat and pullover are in lace stitch, skirt is our original sun Ray rib model.
Colors are Tobacco, Saxe, Mauve, Marine, Blue, Mustard, Terra, Mahogany, Reseda and White. Sizes 34 to 40. . . . \$45
This suit can be cleansed over and over again without losing its fine texture, shape or beautiful colors.
To look or to shop or to order you are always welcome at

Romanes & Paterson
Sole Importers
739 Boylston Street, Boston

Provide for Yourself with a JOHN HANCOCK ANNUITY
A guaranteed life income. Forms to cover different individual needs and circumstances.

Gray Line Motor Tours From Boston to Pleasant View
CONCORD, N. H.
Beautiful all-day tour from Hotel Brunswick and also front of Christian Science church park, Boston. Motor coaches leave Boston at 8:30 A. M. and arrive back in Boston at 6 P. M.
All seats reserved.
Write or phone for reservation. Kenners 4460.
THE GRAY LINE HOTEL BRUNSWICK, BOSTON, MASS.

Two and Three-piece KNIT SUITS
of the finer qualities in an endless variety of styles and colors
PRICES START AT \$23.50
An attractive, lightweight Silk and Wool knit suit which may be had in eight colors and white. Pullover has a soft turnover collar. Waistcoat and pullover are in lace stitch, skirt is our original sun Ray rib model.
Colors are Tobacco, Saxe, Mauve, Marine, Blue, Mustard, Terra, Mahogany, Reseda and White. Sizes 34 to 40. . . . \$45
This suit can be cleansed over and over again without losing its fine texture, shape or beautiful colors.
To look or to shop or to order you are always welcome at

Romanes & Paterson
Sole Importers
739 Boylston Street, Boston

Gray Line Motor Tours From Boston to Pleasant View
CONCORD, N. H.
Beautiful all-day tour from Hotel Brunswick and also front of Christian Science church park, Boston. Motor coaches leave Boston at 8:30 A. M. and arrive back in Boston at 6 P. M.
All seats reserved.
Write or phone for reservation. Kenners 4460.
THE GRAY LINE HOTEL BRUNSWICK, BOSTON, MASS.

Two and Three-piece KNIT SUITS
of the finer qualities in an endless variety of styles and colors
PRICES START AT \$23.50
An attractive, lightweight Silk and Wool knit suit which may be had in eight colors and white. Pullover has a soft turnover collar. Waistcoat and pullover are in lace stitch, skirt is our original sun Ray rib model.
Colors are Tobacco, Saxe, Mauve, Marine, Blue, Mustard, Terra, Mahogany, Reseda and White. Sizes 34 to 40. . . . \$45
This suit can be cleansed over and over again without losing its fine texture, shape or beautiful colors.
To look or to shop or to order you are always welcome at

Romanes & Paterson
Sole Importers
739 Boylston Street, Boston

Gray Line Motor Tours From Boston to Pleasant View
CONCORD, N. H.
Beautiful all-day tour from Hotel Brunswick and also front of Christian Science church park, Boston. Motor coaches leave Boston at 8:30 A. M. and arrive back in Boston at 6 P. M.
All seats reserved.
Write or phone for reservation. Kenners 4460.
THE GRAY LINE HOTEL BRUNSWICK, BOSTON, MASS.

Two and Three-piece KNIT SUITS
of the finer qualities in an endless variety of styles and colors
PRICES START AT \$23.50
An attractive, lightweight Silk and Wool knit suit which may be had in eight colors and white. Pullover has a soft turnover collar. Waistcoat and pullover are in lace stitch, skirt is our original sun Ray rib model.
Colors are Tobacco, Saxe, Mauve, Marine, Blue, Mustard, Terra, Mahogany, Reseda and White. Sizes 34 to 40. . . . \$45
This suit can be cleansed over and over again without losing its fine texture, shape or beautiful colors.
To look or to shop or to order you are always welcome at

Romanes & Paterson
Sole Importers
739 Boylston Street, Boston

Gray Line Motor Tours From Boston to Pleasant View
CONCORD, N. H.
Beautiful all-day tour from Hotel Brunswick and also front of Christian Science church park, Boston. Motor coaches leave Boston at 8:30 A. M. and arrive back in Boston at 6 P. M.
All seats reserved.
Write or phone for reservation. Kenners 4460.
THE GRAY LINE HOTEL BRUNSWICK, BOSTON, MASS.

Two and Three-piece KNIT SUITS
of the finer qualities in an endless variety of styles and colors
PRICES START AT \$23.50
An attractive, lightweight Silk and Wool knit suit which may be had in eight colors and white. Pullover has a soft turnover collar. Waistcoat and pullover are in lace stitch, skirt is our original sun Ray rib model.
Colors are Tobacco, Saxe, Mauve, Marine, Blue, Mustard, Terra, Mahogany, Reseda and White. Sizes 34 to 40. . . . \$45
This suit can be cleansed over and over again without losing its fine texture, shape or beautiful colors.
To look or to shop or to order you are always welcome at

Romanes & Paterson
Sole Importers
739 Boylston Street, Boston

Gray Line Motor Tours From Boston to Pleasant View
CONCORD, N. H.
Beautiful all-day tour from Hotel Brunswick and also front of Christian Science church park, Boston. Motor coaches leave Boston at 8:30 A. M. and arrive back in Boston at 6 P. M.
All seats reserved.
Write or phone for reservation. Kenners 4460.
THE GRAY LINE HOTEL BRUNSWICK, BOSTON, MASS.

Workers on Highway Wait Pay in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ATLANTA, Ga.—The state highway department's 1500 employees must wait for their salaries until the disagreement between Gov. Eugene Talmadge and the three members of the highway board comes to some settlement.

Governor Talmadge maintains that five engineers personally objectionable to him, including the department's chief engineer, must be dismissed before he will release highway funds and approve the highway budget, which otherwise is acceptable to him.

The highway board insists that it alone has control and supervision over the highway department and authority to employ such persons as it sees fit. The board cannot sue the Governor but it can direct legal action against the comptroller-general or the state treasurer. This, however, is not contemplated, but it is probable that some court action may come from some outside source.

Eastman's Latest THE Jiffy KODAK
SIMPLEST FOLDING CAMERA EVER DEvised

ON show for the first time. Touch a button—POP—Jiffy Kodak is ready for action. Touch another—CLICK—it snaps the picture. Makes splendid snapshots. And its looks measure up. Come in and see it today. Jiffy Kodak Six-16 makes 2½ x 4¼-inch pictures. The price, \$7.50.

Eastman Kodak Stores
ATLANTA, 183 Peachtree St.; ATLANTIC CITY, 1735 Boardwalk; BALTIMORE, 309 No. Charles St.; BOSTON, 38 Bromfield St., and Hotel Statler Bldg.; JACKSONVILLE, 129 West Adams St.; NEW YORK CITY, 356 Madison Ave., 235 West 23rd St., 745 Fifth Ave.; PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut St., 117 South 16th St.; PITTSBURGH, 606 Wood St.; WASHINGTON, D. C., 407 14th St., N. W.

SPECIAL 6 WEEKS OFFER!
\$20 CASH ALLOWANCE ON PURCHASE OF A NEW Electric Range

Special day rate of \$1 for room with bath from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Daily rates from \$2.
Special rates by week or month.
Special attention given to ladies traveling unaccompanied.
Authentic Colonial Restaurant.
Descriptive booklet with beautiful map of New York on request.

Hotel Herald Square
116 WEST 34th STREET (Opposite Macy's)
NEW YORK

Gray Line Motor Tours From Boston to Pleasant View
CONCORD, N. H.
Beautiful all-day tour from Hotel Brunswick and also front of Christian Science church park, Boston. Motor coaches leave Boston at 8:30 A. M. and arrive back in Boston at 6 P. M.
All seats reserved.
Write or phone for reservation. Kenners 4460.
THE GRAY LINE HOTEL BRUNSWICK, BOSTON, MASS.

Two and Three-piece KNIT SUITS
of the finer qualities in an endless variety of styles and colors
PRICES START AT \$23.50
An attractive, lightweight Silk and Wool knit suit which may be had in eight colors and white. Pullover has a soft turnover collar. Waistcoat and pullover are in lace stitch, skirt is our original sun Ray rib model.
Colors are Tobacco, Saxe, Mauve, Marine, Blue, Mustard, Terra, Mahogany, Reseda and White. Sizes 34 to 40. . . . \$45
This suit can be cleansed over and over again without losing its fine texture, shape or beautiful colors.
To look or to shop or to order you are always welcome at

Romanes & Paterson
Sole Importers
739 Boylston Street, Boston

Gray Line Motor Tours From Boston to Pleasant View
CONCORD, N. H.
Beautiful all-day tour from Hotel Brunswick and also front of Christian Science church park, Boston. Motor coaches leave Boston at 8:30 A. M. and arrive back in Boston at 6 P. M.
All seats reserved.
Write or phone for reservation. Kenners 4460.
THE GRAY LINE HOTEL BRUNSWICK, BOSTON, MASS.

Two and Three-piece KNIT SUITS
of the finer qualities in an endless variety of styles and colors
PRICES START AT \$23.50
An attractive, lightweight Silk and Wool knit suit which may be had in eight colors and white. Pullover has a soft turnover collar. Waistcoat and pullover are in lace stitch, skirt is our original sun Ray rib model.
Colors are Tobacco, Saxe, Mauve, Marine, Blue, Mustard, Terra, Mahogany, Reseda and White. Sizes 34 to 40. . . . \$45
This suit can be cleansed over and over again without losing its fine texture, shape or beautiful colors.
To look or to shop or to order you are always welcome at

Romanes & Paterson
Sole Importers
739 Boylston Street, Boston

Gray Line Motor Tours From Boston to Pleasant View
CONCORD, N. H.
Beautiful all-day tour from Hotel Brunswick and also front of Christian Science church park, Boston. Motor coaches leave Boston at 8:30 A. M. and arrive back in Boston at 6 P. M.
All seats reserved.
Write or phone for reservation. Kenners 4460.
THE GRAY LINE HOTEL BRUNSWICK, BOSTON, MASS.

Two and Three-piece KNIT SUITS
of the finer qualities in an endless variety of styles and colors
PRICES START AT \$23.50
An attractive, lightweight Silk and Wool knit suit which may be had in eight colors and white. Pullover has a soft turnover collar. Waistcoat and pullover are in lace stitch, skirt is our original sun Ray rib model.
Colors are Tobacco, Saxe, Mauve, Marine, Blue, Mustard, Terra, Mahogany, Reseda and White. Sizes 34 to 40. . . . \$45
This suit can be cleansed over and over again without losing its fine texture, shape or beautiful colors.
To look or to shop or to order you are always welcome at

Romanes & Paterson
Sole Importers
739 Boylston Street, Boston

Gray Line Motor Tours From Boston to Pleasant View
CONCORD, N. H.
Beautiful all-day tour from Hotel Brunswick and also front of Christian Science church park, Boston. Motor coaches leave Boston at 8:30 A. M. and arrive back in Boston at 6 P. M.
All seats reserved.
Write or phone for reservation. Kenners 4460.
THE GRAY LINE HOTEL BRUNSWICK, BOSTON, MASS.

Two and Three-piece KNIT SUITS
of the finer qualities in an endless variety of styles and colors
PRICES START AT \$23.50
An attractive, lightweight Silk and Wool knit suit which may be had in eight colors and white. Pullover has a soft turnover collar. Waistcoat and pullover are in lace stitch, skirt is our original sun Ray rib model.
Colors are Tobacco, Saxe, Mauve, Marine, Blue, Mustard, Terra, Mahogany, Reseda and White. Sizes 34 to 40. . . . \$45
This suit can be cleansed over and over again without losing its fine texture, shape or beautiful colors.
To look or to shop or to order you are always welcome at

Romanes & Paterson
Sole Importers
739 Boylston Street, Boston

Gray Line Motor Tours From Boston to Pleasant View
CONCORD, N. H.
Beautiful all-day tour from Hotel Brunswick and also front of Christian Science church park, Boston. Motor coaches leave Boston at 8:30 A. M. and arrive back in Boston at 6 P. M.
All seats reserved.
Write or phone for reservation. Kenners 4460.
THE GRAY LINE HOTEL BRUNSWICK, BOSTON, MASS.

Two and Three-piece KNIT SUITS
of the finer qualities in an endless variety of styles and colors
PRICES START AT \$23.50
An attractive, lightweight Silk and Wool knit suit which may be had in eight colors and white. Pullover has a soft turnover collar. Waistcoat and pullover are in lace stitch, skirt is our original sun Ray rib model.
Colors are Tobacco, Saxe, Mauve, Marine, Blue, Mustard, Terra, Mahogany, Reseda and White. Sizes 34 to 40. . . . \$45
This suit can be cleansed over and over again without losing its fine texture, shape or beautiful colors.
To look or to shop or to order you are always welcome at

Wheat Students Seek Agreement For Distribution

Four Principal Exporting Countries Discuss How to Utilize Surplus

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Seeking a solution for one of the most fundamental problems confronting the economic conference—how to distribute a surplus of wheat in a world where many people are hungry—a committee of experts representing the four principal exporting countries, the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina, are now meeting here to continue discussions which commenced at Geneva, May 10 to 17.

An agreement between these four great agricultural states to reduce acreage is being sought. The farm bill just passed by the United States Congress encourages and almost obliges farmers to reduce their acreage in wheat. If the other chief exporting countries agree to a reduction, say of about 10 per cent, a first and fundamental step will have been taken to eliminate the enormous surplus which has now been carried over from year to year for several years without finding a market. These four countries provide 90 per cent of the world's wheat exports.

The second step which has been proposed as part of general solution of the wheat problem is the fixing of export quotas by the chief exporting countries. This does not meet with such general favor among the interested parties.

The third stage in the program being elaborated here has to do not with the exporters, but with the importers. There are 19 importing countries, but they have ceased to import anything like their former requirements. Between 1927-29 and 1930-32 the area under wheat has increased in the European importing countries by 9 per cent.

This increase of wheat-growing in Europe took place only in countries which artificially maintained high home prices. By means of high tariffs, import quotas, reduction in the percentage of foreign wheat allowed for bread-making, indirect subsidies in the form of credits and preferential rates, or direct assistance from the public Treasury, the price has been kept in some countries at three or four times the world price in an open market.

The exporting countries do not

ask these countries to abandon a protective policy, but merely to apply it with moderation, so that the importing states may play their proper part in a general plan for the restoration of prices.

The experts from the United States, Canada, Australia and the Argentine maintain that the actual overproduction is comparatively small. They feel that by cooperation among themselves, and a return to more normal conditions of trade in importing countries, the world wheat problem is capable of being solved.

The United States has been represented in the Geneva and London discussions by Mr. Henry Morgenthau, former American Ambassador to Turkey, Mr. George C. Haas of the United States Farm Board, Mr. Lloyd V. Steere, agricultural attaché to the American Embassy in Berlin, and Frederick E. Murphy, American farm expert. The Canadian delegate is Dr. W. A. Riddell, Dominion advisory officer, and Australia is represented by Mr. F. A. McDougall, economic adviser in London to the Commonwealth Government. The Argentine delegate is Señor Carlos Brebbia, attaché to the legation in Rome.

American Trade Delegation Starts

(Continued from Page 1)

statement the conviction was general in political and diplomatic circles alike that the departing delegates took away with them a promise of presidential action to prevent default on the \$144,000,000 debt payments due June 15, and resultant damage to the London negotiations.

Linked with this was word that congressional leaders, called to a conference at the White House last night, were informed that legislative work must be completed and the special session adjourned by June 10. In some quarters this insistence on adjournment five days before the debt payments fall due is considered a certain indication that the President is planning to take the debt matter to Congress.

Probably another problem of particular interest to Canada, namely the most-favored-nation treatment in trade, will come up for discussion. There is a feeling that such treatment has become so wide in scope as to confuse the original intention of special concession and might well be replaced by the narrowing down of trade agreements to the two or more parties more immediately concerned. More than once in recent years Canada's commercial relations in Europe have been seriously prejudiced by the most-favored-nation stipulation.

In the meantime the Federal Cabinet has been holding many meetings prior to Mr. Bennett's departure. Sir George Perley, Minister Without Portfolio, will, as usual, be Acting Prime Minister during his absence.

Delay on Arms Embargo
Some concern is felt over the arms embargo situation. It was passed by the House as originally drafted in a form which permitted the President to lay down an embargo against arms shipments to an aggressor nation. Presumably it was exercise of such authority which was implied in Mr. Norman H. Davis's statement in Geneva last week when he indicated an abandonment of isolation policy and a willingness to consult with other powers to prevent war.

But the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has amended it to require its simultaneous application to all nations involved in actual or threatened hostilities. If passed in this form it will be impossible for the United States to join with other nations in singling out an aggressor and taking steps to hamper his military activities. Adoption of the resolution in the original form is considered essential by the Administration to the success of the Disarmament Conference.

Senator Couzens did not leave with the main delegation. Instead he will sail in about 10 days when he may be accompanied by another still unannounced member of the delegation. The selection of the Michigan Senator gives to the delegation the much desired presence of a Republican member. There was some doubt as to whether one would be obtained when both Senators Hiram Johnson of California and Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin declined.

Most-Favored-Nation Restrictions Debated
In Canada's Program
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, May 31—Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, and Mr. Edgar N. Rhodes, Minister of Fi-

Testing Gas Made From Berlin Mud



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World
GERMANS PROVE PRACTICAL ECONOMISTS
Clearing Works Convert Sediment in Waste Water into High-Grade Fuel for Heating and Lighting Purposes.

The German capital has one of the most modern drainage systems in the world. The photograph shows what is known as the "rotting-room" where the extracted gas is tested for its chemical content.

nance, expect to leave here on June 2 for the World Economic Conference in London, which opens June 12.

It is understood that Canada's chief interest in the London conference will lie in what steps are taken for the stabilization of exchange, reduction of gold coverage on currency and the utilization of silver as an auxiliary currency basis. It is felt that at least three nations, Great Britain, the United States, and France, are favorably disposed toward concerted action in these directions.

Probably another problem of particular interest to Canada, namely the most-favored-nation treatment in trade, will come up for discussion. There is a feeling that such treatment has become so wide in scope as to confuse the original intention of special concession and might well be replaced by the narrowing down of trade agreements to the two or more parties more immediately concerned. More than once in recent years Canada's commercial relations in Europe have been seriously prejudiced by the most-favored-nation stipulation.

In the meantime the Federal Cabinet has been holding many meetings prior to Mr. Bennett's departure. Sir George Perley, Minister Without Portfolio, will, as usual, be Acting Prime Minister during his absence.

Delay on Arms Embargo
Some concern is felt over the arms embargo situation. It was passed by the House as originally drafted in a form which permitted the President to lay down an embargo against arms shipments to an aggressor nation. Presumably it was exercise of such authority which was implied in Mr. Norman H. Davis's statement in Geneva last week when he indicated an abandonment of isolation policy and a willingness to consult with other powers to prevent war.

But the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has amended it to require its simultaneous application to all nations involved in actual or threatened hostilities. If passed in this form it will be impossible for the United States to join with other nations in singling out an aggressor and taking steps to hamper his military activities. Adoption of the resolution in the original form is considered essential by the Administration to the success of the Disarmament Conference.

Senator Couzens did not leave with the main delegation. Instead he will sail in about 10 days when he may be accompanied by another still unannounced member of the delegation. The selection of the Michigan Senator gives to the delegation the much desired presence of a Republican member. There was some doubt as to whether one would be obtained when both Senators Hiram Johnson of California and Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin declined.

Most-Favored-Nation Restrictions Debated
In Canada's Program
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, May 31—Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, and Mr. Edgar N. Rhodes, Minister of Fi-

on the retired list, having reached the retirement age of 60 years. Closing of the kindergartens will remove eight teachers, while three others from the Glover School, which will be closed and consolidated with the Vose School, will be transferred. As a further economy, the principal of the Belcher School will teach as well as supervise, and the principal of the Colliott School will take charge of the Vose School, whose principal will be retired. The annual sick leave will be cut from 10 days to five.

Escaped Convicts From Kansas Prison Sought in Oklahoma

LANSING, Kan., May 31 (P)—Eleven desperate escaped convicts from the Kansas state penitentiary were at large today. Three women hostages taken with their motor car which the men commandeered in flight, were later released near Pleasanton.

While Oklahoma officers marshaled their forces to seek six of the men who released Kirk Prather, warden of the prison, and two guards in the wild, hill country near Welch, Okla., Kansas officers said they had no trace of the other five. The group was last reported seen near Victory Junction, a short distance from the prison.

At the mercy of the five were Mrs. M. J. Wood, 38, wife of a Kansas City, Kas., railroad man; their daughter, Louise, 17, and Clarence Wears, a girl chum. They forced Wood to drive the motor car.

After a half day of hard driving, during which time they commandeered several motorcars, they crossed the southern border of the state into Oklahoma, the old stamping ground of Wilbur Underhill, 30-year-old gunman and murderer. Underhill is the supposed leader of the fleeing convicts who yesterday selected a thrilling part of a Memorial Day baseball game to make the break.

Warden Prather and the two guards, A. L. Laws and John Sherman, were released about 10 miles from Welch and immediately began the return trip to Lansing.

One of the six, Harvey Bailey, known as the "wolf course" hand, was suffering from a broken right leg, the result of a shot from the prison wall while the escape was in progress.

The warden gave a detailed account of the wild ride and credited the escape to a bottle of whiskey the men had obtained. The drinks put the prisoners in a jovial mood and led some of them to confide in the methods they used in smuggling weapons into the twin plant. They also disclaimed any connection with the other five prisoners in the plot.

Warden Prather said Underhill, serving a sentence for the murder of a Wichita policeman, frequently had threatened him with harm during the zig-zag flight through eastern Kansas.

Motor Fuel, Essolene, Introduced to Public

As part of a new marketing program, the Colonials Oil Company, Inc., is introducing to the public at Colonial Esso stations, according to Mr. A. M. Bruce, local Colonial business manager.

Under the plan approximately 30,000 outlets, located from Maine to Louisiana, will be reidentified as Colonial Esso stations and will be repainted red and white. The program includes a large advertising expenditure. According to Mr. Bruce, the new Essolene, which will go on sale on June 2, has an unusually high anti-knock quality and actually reduces gummy deposits in an old engine.

A SUMMER VACATION AT BONWIT TELLER
will keep your furs in the best of health.

Storage rates as low as 1% insurance included.

BONWIT TELLER
FIFTH AVENUE at 56TH STREET
NEW YORK

Daladier Rebukes French Who Say Nothing But No

Premier Supports Policy of World Cooperation in Chamber Speech

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau
PARIS, May 31—The French Government's acceptance of the four-power pact was definitely announced yesterday by the Premier, M. Edouard Daladier, in a statement to the Chamber of Deputies, affirming France's intention of continuing the policy of international collaboration.

Indicating that the agreement between France, Britain, Germany and Italy for closer cooperation in solving Europe's problems would probably be initiated at Rome tomorrow, M. Daladier rebuked French nationalists who would have France say nothing but "no," and declared France would labor reasonably to organize peace "through making an effort to reach an understanding and not through a sterile, haughty policy of negation."

Arrival here today of Mr. Jesse I. Straus, new American Ambassador, provides the French Government with an opportunity to put this avowed into practice, since negotiations with regard to the World Economic Conference and war debts, and particularly France's postponed payments, are expected to enter an intensive phase soon.

The applause which greeted M. Daladier's liberal declaration in the Chamber appears to make certain that the French Parliament will eventually ratify the four-power treaty. The text is understood to include the modification demanded by France to keep the pact clearly within the framework of and subordinate to the League of Nations.

As well as to reassure Poland and the Little Entente that there would be no question of treaty revision against their will.

Moth Extermination Urged to Make Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H., May 31—Work of exterminating the so-called tent caterpillar should be immediately considered by cities and towns of New Hampshire that have unemployment problems, Mr. Thomas Dreier, chairman of the New Hampshire Development Committee, suggested at a conference of state officials called for the purpose of dis-

covering some common project in which all the departments having to do with state development, might cooperate.

Mr. Dreier pointed out that the New Hampshire law stipulates that, although the State may not itself perform the work of moth removal, any town or municipality that spends 1 per cent of its assessed valuation can recover from the State itself one-half the amount expended for such purpose.

Fortcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lecturership

Canada
Oshawa: Regent Theater, King Street, East, 3:15 p. m., June 4.
United States
Maine
Auburn (First Church, Auburn and Lewiston): Edward Little High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 9.
Augusta: Universalist Church, Winthrop Street, 1:30 p. m., June 4.
Calais: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 9.
Massachusetts
Athal: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., June 9.
Brockton: City Theater, Main Street, 3:30 p. m., June 4.
Clinton: City Hall, Municipal Building, 8:15 p. m., June 9.
Lowell: First Congregational Church, 4 p. m., June 4.
Reading: Church Edifice, Lowell and Sanborn Streets, 8:15 p. m., June 9.
Woburn: Unitarian Church, Pleasant Street, 3:30 p. m., June 4.
New Hampshire
Milford: First Congregational Church, Union Street, 3 p. m., June 4.
Nashua: High School Auditorium, Spring Street, 4 p. m., June 4.
New Jersey
Highland Park (auspices First Church, New Brunswick): Franklin Junior High School, 3:15 p. m., June 4.
Oradell: Junior High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., June 4.
New York
Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Edifice, 340 Sixty-seventh Street, 8:15 p. m., June 10.
Croton on Hudson (auspices First Church, Harmon-on-Hudson): Croton-Harmon High School Auditorium, South Highland Avenue, 8:15 p. m., June 10.
Lyons: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., June 4.
New York (Thirteenth Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., June 4.
Rochester (Second Church): Masonic Temple, 875 Main Street, East, corner Prince Street, 8:15 p. m., June 9.
Pennsylvania
Easton: Wilson High School, 3:15 p. m., June 4.

Bank to Be Reorganized

WASHINGTON, May 31 (P)—The reorganization plan of the People's Ticonic Bank of Waterville, Me., which has remained closed since the bank's moratorium, has been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency.

Akron's Alma Wins Spelling Bee Prize

WASHINGTON, May 31 (P)—Twelve-year-old Alma Roach, representing the Akron (Ohio) Beacon-Journal, yesterday won the \$500 first prize in the national spelling bee organized by the Louisville Courier-Journal to which local champions were sent by newspapers throughout the country.

Second place and \$300 went to George Meltzer, 14, of the Jersey Observer, Hoboken, N. J. Virginia Wood, just a year younger than George and representing the Buffalo Evening News, took the \$100 third prize.

Virginia went down on "holocaust." George knew that one, but missed on "propitiatory." Alma corrected his spelling and then spelled the next word on the list—"torsion"—for first place.

The contest was for students of the eighth grade or under and most of the spellers were from 10 to 14 years.

Shrewsbury Pupil Tops Massachusetts Essayists

WASHINGTON, May 31 (P)—Edgar Norman Tetrault, of the Major Beal High School, Shrewsbury, Mass., tied for sixth place in the essay contest of the National Student Forum. He also led all Massachusetts entries. He wrote on "How has the Paris peace pact affected the Sino-Japanese dispute?"

ADELE KAHN PICARD
Annuities and Insurance
Suite 1736—120 South La Salle Street
Chicago, Illinois Franklin 0400
Mail Inquiries Invited

SELECT THIS HOTEL FOR YOUR SUMMER VISIT TO NEW YORK

800 sunny, outside rooms. Every room with bath, shower and radio. Adjacent to Grand Central and 8 & O Bus Terminal... only a few minutes from Pennsylvania Station, in the midst of the theatrical district and the fashionable shops.
SINGLE ROOMS from \$2.50 to \$5 per day
weekly from \$15
DOUBLE ROOMS from \$3.50 to \$6 per day
weekly from \$21
HOTEL MONTCLAIR
Lexington Ave., 49th to 50th Sts., N. Y.

Colonial Beacon Oil Company, Inc. (COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS)

CHALLENGES with a new motor fuel that

Guarantees SMOOTHER PERFORMANCE

IN ANNOUNCING ESSOLENE, which will be on sale June 2nd, the Colonial Beacon Oil Co., Inc., makes the above guarantee with a full understanding of the importance of such a statement. The public is accustomed to fantastic and exaggerated claims in gasoline advertising. It has heard of so many "Super" gasolines—seen so many words piled upon words about "anti-knock" properties, "mileage," "quick-starting," etc., that all such descriptions have, quite properly, come to mean nothing. Colonial Beacon, with its thousands of Esso Stations, recognizes a double responsibility to the public. First, the responsibility of pioneering in improvements and new developments in service to the motoring public, no matter how great the expense. Second, that of selling over its name no product until that product has proved its worth and the validity of every statement made about it. Such is the position we take about Essolene. We stand squarely behind it as a great motor fuel improvement. Automobile engines have improved rapidly in the last few years. Gasoline improvement has not kept pace. Essolene was developed with present motor problems and future motor trends in mind. The result is a fuel in advance of the times, basically superior to all regular priced and, with few exceptions, all premium priced gasolines. Try Essolene on June 2nd. Compare it, in any car, with the performance of any gasoline you have ever used. Essolene will speak for itself. You can supply the superlatives.

Colored Orange to Prevent Substitution AT REGULAR GASOLINE PRICE

Essolene

Essolene, Esso, and Essolube—the 5-Star Motor Oil, are sold at Esso Stations and Dealers owned, operated or supplied by the Colonial Beacon Oil Co., Inc.

COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS

Copyright 1933, Esso, Inc.

CARDIFF, WALES
Howells
THE CARDIFF STORES
Fashions
Furnishings
Fabrics
and Groceries
Motor Showrooms and Garage
JAMES HOWELL & CO., Ltd.
ST. MARY STREET
SUTTON, SURREY

BRITISH ART-SILK SPUN
29-30 ins. wide
PER YARD.....
Produced in competition with the all silk spun. Ideal for Linen, Dresses, Children's Wear, etc. In Natural and Colours, excellent in wash.

SHINNERS Ltd.
HIGH ST. and ARCADE
SUTTON, Surrey



THE APPEARANCE OF THE TABLE.
The hostess who takes a pride in the appearance of her silver always insists upon the use of

Goddard's Plate Powder
Manufactured by J. Goddard & Sons, Leicester, England.
Stocked by Lewis & Co. and Charles & Co., of New York and S. S. Parry Co., Boston.

WALK-OVER SHOES
GEO. E. KEITH BRITISH STORES, Ltd.
Main Office, 772 Oxford Street, LONDON, W. 1
London Branches: 237 Oxford St., W. 1; Gerrard 4981; 80 Strand, W. C. 2; Temple Bar 8947
Provincial Branches: 71 Lord Street, Liverpool
Continental Stores—Paris, Brussels, Rome, Milan
Walk-Over Shoes Are Advertised Internationally in The Christian Science Monitor

GRANT'S
HIGH STREET, CROYDON
The Store for everything in Ladies' and Kid's Wear. Also Soft Furnishings, Household Linens, China, Glass, Trunks, Stationery, Sports Equipment, etc. Visitors to Croydon should make a point of seeing the Aerodrome and Afterwards, Rendons, at

GRANT'S RESTAURANT
Prior to Walking through the Store
GRANT BROS. LTD., High St., Croydon, England
Agents for POTTER & MOORE'S 3143 Midland Avenue, Water

Stop at The Myles Standish
30 BAY STATE ROAD
Conveniently located in Boston's finest residential section... A short, delightful walk through the Fenway to the Christian Science Church.
Weekly rate as low as \$15
Suite with Kitchenette as low as \$25 a week.
WIRE FOR RESERVATIONS

Unede Bakers June Sales

Watch for our **BIG MONTH OF SPECIALS.** Now surprises every week. The finest selection of fresh baked cookies at money saving prices.

Snowflake Wafers	Lb	17 ^c
Marshmallow Cookies	Lb	15 ^c
All 5c Varieties	3 Pkgs	13 ^c

AND VICINITY

The Home Forum

By Bus to Montefalco

I OFTEN wish myself wealthier than I am, but less often when I travel than when I stay at home—and almost never when I am riding in an Italian bus. The autobus of rural Italy is more than a mere conveyance; it is an uncomfortable means of getting from place to place. It is an adventure in companionship; its mood is more that of a little vessel sailing the seven seas than that of a public conveyance equipped with an internal combustion engine. From its forerunner, the stagecoach, it has inherited an adventurous spirit; it may rattle and jounce, it may run at the most unseasonable hours, of course it is frightfully hot, or cold, as the case may be—but at least it is never dull. Traveling over the ancient hill roads, the highroads of the Middle Ages and Etruscan days, these intrepid little cars tie up to civilization the villages and market towns lost in that rough and independent country. Where railroads could not go, they go, collecting the mail, bringing the news, carrying the people down to market, delivering brooms, shoes, chickens—babies—anything that may be required. It is not a smooth passage—one rattle, indeed, as it is impossible that one could have rattled in any merely horse-drawn vehicle; and one swings at impossible speeds around impossible curves, while the men grin and fall on each other, expatiating mildly and happily. Our friends travel in their automobiles; it is not hard to believe that they are more comfortable, and that they cover more ground than we. But do they see as much of Italy?

Now, after a gloomy night and day in Spoleto, we were determined upon Montefalco, in search of early frescoes by Benozzo Gozzoli. Again it was a place where no one, apparently, had ever tried to go before. The agencies could not take us (beyond offering us an expensive car); even the omniscient guidebook of the Touring Club had left us uncertain as to whether or not there was a possible hotel in Montefalco. Well—if there were no place to stay in Montefalco, we must simply manage in some way to get down to Foligno for the night.

So, fortified by chocolate—for the staving off of the hunger of the moment is the secret of travel, and for this one always carries chocolate—we began to admire our fellow-passengers, who had long since devoted themselves to us. They were friendly farming people, all men but one old woman who, with the superiority of the aged to journeys and to foreigners, had fallen fast asleep. They accepted our chocolate with extreme graciousness, and called on their friends who came from those parts to advise us about hotels. One old man assured us that the hotel at Montefalco was modesto. This word *modesto* would

weigh as heavily as any in the Italian vocabulary, if the languages of the world were to be tried against each other. It is indispensable—the absence of its equivalent in English casts grave doubts upon our way of life. If you ask an Italian, he denies it in this way: "Well—you mustn't expect very much; but such is the life." Could anything be more satisfactory? It always happens to me like the motto of a happy life. Certainly it is a fair definition of rural Italy, where living is so simple that we are tempted to call it backward, but where there is no confusion as to which are the good things of life. There may be only soup for dinner, but it is bound to be delicious soup. There may be no radio, no ice cream, no movies; but where will we find more gaiety, or more peace of spirit? At any rate, we were made to understand that the old gentleman, what with his age and his conviviality, was more than a common judge of hotels; and so, we decided with relief to try his recommended hotel in Montefalco.

Meanwhile we were climbing steadily into country so fresh and gentle that it took our breath away with surprise. Not a little of the charm of Italy lies in its variety; now, as quickly as mood can change, we had passed from classic Tuscany into rural Umbria. It is a leafy country, Umbria, with more rain and more shade trees and more gardens than Tuscany. Here the hills are ampler and more clothed, not such paragon of pure form as those behind Florence, with their symmetrical cypress and stone-pine. Our eyes were drenched with green, our yearning northern spirits relaxed happily. One feels that this country is spiritually fresher than Tuscany, more remote not only from the modern world but from history as well. The Tuscan landscape is stirring because it has been revered by centuries of poets and painters, and enriched by the deeds of generations of great men. It has a proud, compelling beauty, rich but severe, which one never forgets. Yet its charm is not that of nature. Around Florence one feels, sometimes almost oppressively, that the landscape has been entirely formed by the hand of man. It is classic, perfect. Here in Umbria the scene is different—freer, fresher, more provincial. For what history has Umbria, except St. Francis? And even St. Francis had been left behind in Assisi.

So we journeyed along, stopping at one little town after another. In spite of the remoteness of life in these little ancient stone villages, where half the people had never been farther than Spoleto, children and goats wandered peacefully around the fountain in the square, and old men chatted and dozed in the sun. The street was their drawing room, the fountain their water tap. It all seemed frightfully ancient, as though the reckless little vehicles were rushing us back through time. But the children waved and shrieked as all children will, and handsome young wives leaned out from the potted plants—should one pause to note that another richness of the Italian tongue is a word meaning "to lean out the window"? So we dashed along the single street in an offhand way, as though we didn't realize that we were the major event of the day. The man across from us—a fascinating person with a round, lively face and a gleaming head—was waving bright gray eyes pointed out to us the benevolence of the Fascist régime. In the old days, he said, the children—who must be doing something—used to throw stones at the bus. Now they gave the Fascist salute instead. And he waved his head, his face breaking into little circular ripples of smile. One could see that he was a man of enterprise; he owned a store and a gasoline pump, and invited us to visit him. But just then we came to his village where he jumped down, waving his hat to us. What friends we all were!

Everywhere the people were making hay in the little domed fields on the hilltops. Now in the mid-afternoon they sat about eating bread and fruit, in bright groups under the luxuriant hedges. Umbrian women wear kerchiefs dyed in lovely under shades; there was every tone from rich brown-red to pale copper color, all softened and shaded by sun and stream-water. In the golden fields, where the stacks stood about on the shorn floor, these consonant colors made an indescribably lovely effect. Everything about the scene was calm, rich and peaceful. The whole world of valleys and wooded hills was flooded by a clear luminous light, and by an air already cool and fresh.

But someone had pointed out to us Montefalco, far above; and, after a long, grinding climb, we fell out beside a stairway leading through the gate in the city wall. It was not a prepossessing village. It had the bare, dusty look of many a very old, very poor, southern town. Was it possible that we could really find here a church full of delicate frescoes? Was it remotely possible that there would be a hotel with clean sheets and an edible dinner? We wished the elderly countryman were there to encourage us and to exhort the padrona to do her best. But our experience of rural Italy had given us singular faith, and we waved good-bye to the almost empty bus with no more than a slight pang of parting.

A Venetian Sunset:
Before a Change
(Returning from Torcello)

In violet hues each dome and spire
Stands outlined against flawless rose;
O'er this a carmine ocean flows
Streamed with pure gold and amber fire,
And through the sea of sundown mist
Float isles of melted amethyst:
Storm-ports, saffron streamers rise,
Pan-like, from Venice to the skies.

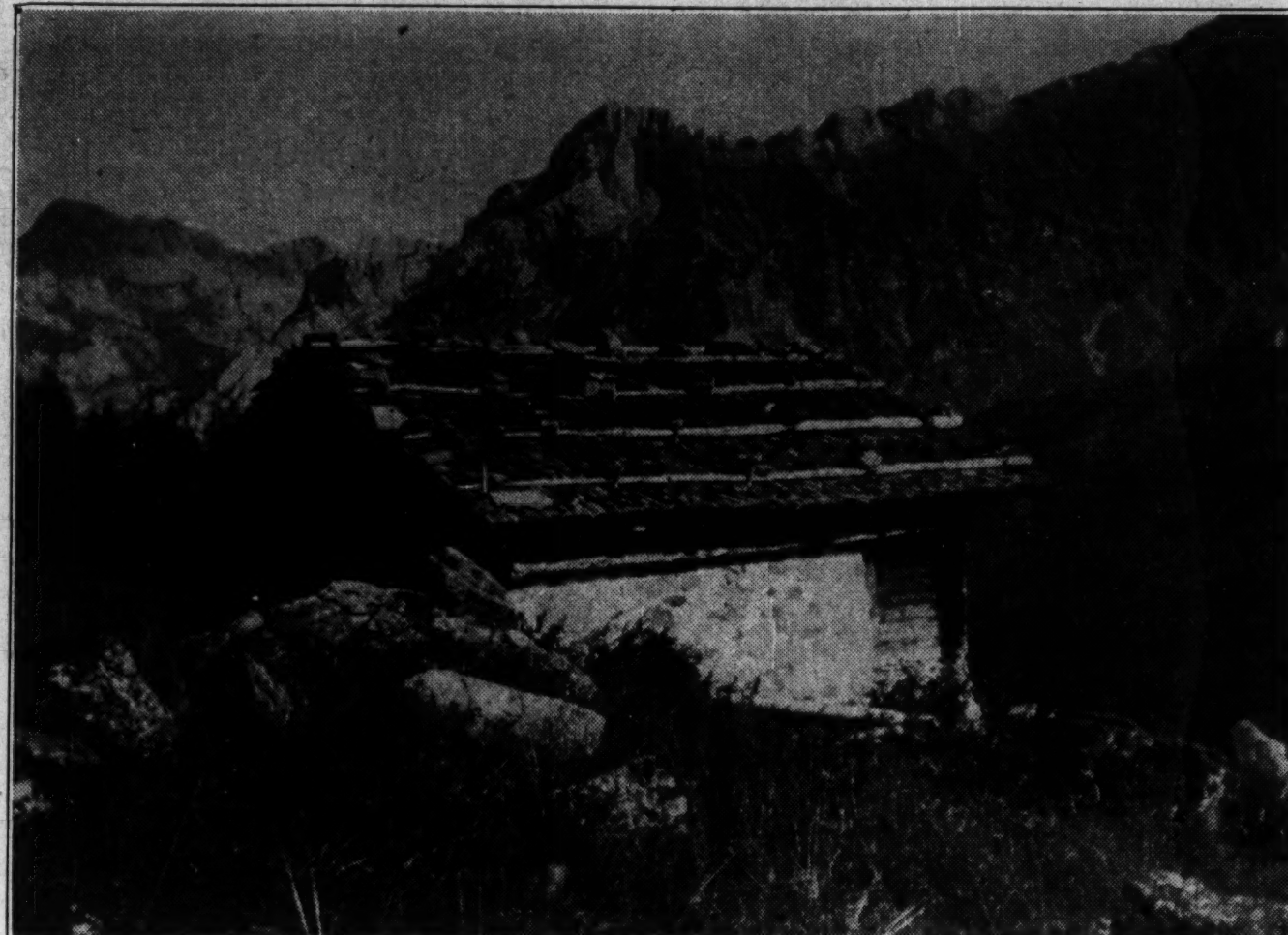
—WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Never Merely "a Work of Art"

It is true to say that, at any rate in Greece, no single work of art was ever cut merely as a work of art, nor is there any phrase in Greek which can be translated as "a work of art." Each statue was a dedication, or a cult image, or a part of the adornment of a building itself, or of a building that served a purpose. There was no such thing as the statue that was cut to stay in a studio or gallery and that had no destination. The "work of art" as such did not exist in antiquity, except in painting and in some of the minor arts. The sculptors were busy men who never had to cajole a public into admiration of their work. They supplied needs rather than created luxuries. The ancient Greek could not imagine a statue which had no destination. Not that art was in any sense utilitarian; it was functional. The artist served people who needed him. House-adornment or art galleries were unknown until late Greek and Roman times, when commercial millionaires were invented. The artist was the member of an art service, rather than an individual seeking for fame. He had a position tantamount to that of a public servant. . . . The use of stone, as I have already said, conditioned by its supply.

Greece here had the advantage with her inexhaustible marble supplies. The vast quarries of Pentellic marble at Athens and those of the island of Paros still provide the only really fine marble for sculpture. Untouched deposits—whole mountains—of fine crystalline marble are to be found on the northern coasts of Greece: the islands of Marmora, "the Marble sea," still provide a good grey-white marble for the buildings of Constantinople and Salonica. Throughout the Aegean region it is no expensive matter to build a private house largely of white marble blocks.

The Parian and the Pentellic are and always were the best marbles for sculpture that the world can produce. Sculptors prefer them to all others today as they did in ancient Greece. Their chief merit is that they have no cleavage lines and are easy to work, if any hard marble can be called easy to work! The grain of each is not too fine and yet not too coarse. The value of a grained marble is that it produces an attractive surface which gathers the light and shade and shows off the subtleties of moulding and line.—STANLEY GASSON, in "Some Modern Sculptors." (London: Oxford University Press).



The Swiss Barn Goes to the Hay

The Heart of Salisbury

All good Americans in search of England make sure of seeing Salisbury, and in this they show a true instinct. Many of my American friends, after visiting England for the first time, have told me that Salisbury seemed to represent their idea of old England more completely than anything else they had seen.

Of the many delightful old-time pictures which Salisbury presents at every corner, the narrow High Street ending at the medieval North Gate of the Close is my own favorite; though many would prefer the Poultry Cross, originally a yarn market of the fourteenth century, and all the bustle around it.

The streets that run from here, Fishmarket, Butcher Row, the Canal and Silver Street, with their gabled houses and shops of uneven height and overhanging upper storeys and signs swinging out as they have done for at least five hundred years, make another happy corner.

But to many the most interesting houses in Salisbury are to be found in the Close. You pass from the busy secular streets of the city through one of the gateways and you are in an atmosphere of ancient peace. Nothing breaks the hush save at times the music of the cathedral organ and the faint treble of boys' voices, the cooling of the pigeons, which haunt the west front, the distant chatter of the jackdaws near the bishop's palace.

Yet it is neither in the quiet Close nor in the medieval halls nor yet in the great cathedral of Salisbury that its true heart is found. For all those seven hundred years Salisbury has been the city of the Plain, the market and gathering place of the dwellers in all the villages and hamlets strung along the river valleys that radiate from it. Mute and inarticulate till roused by some fierce injustice, the Wiltshire peasant during all these centuries, and as many again, has lived on the Wiltshire soil through many changing tenures, himself unchanging. To him today, as to his fathers before him, Salisbury is the center of the world. And as you see him in the busy streets of Salisbury on market day, you realize that Salisbury belongs to him, exists for him and always has done.

Mingling with the cheerful, gazing crowds of country folks, men and women, amid the din of buying and selling; jostled in the narrow Middle Age streets with the noise and savour of the farm-yard all about you and the dialect that Chaucer knew, you are back again into the bustle and hum, the colour and the glow of those far-off days. Changes have been doubtless, there are cinemas to tempt the country folks. The shops show bargains all glittering in the electric light. Motor vehicles of all kinds are lined up waiting to bear the visitors home, laden with the miscellaneous booty they have collected. The countryman takes all these novelties calmly, for his forbears also lived through many turns of the wheel. Back in the quiet of the Saxon village in the valley, the crowded day at Salisbury serves for contemplation while he guides the plough and follows through the changing seasons, as his ancestors have done generation after generation.—BENNET WALLIS, in "The Salisbury Avon." (Bristol, England: J. W. Arrowsmith, Ltd.).

OFTEN the best grass in Switzerland grows on the highest slopes. That may sound like a rendition of the far-off hills being the greenest, except that the far-off hills are green because of their unattainability, while the high slopes are always accessible for man and sometimes for his beast. From a point in a valley or perhaps even from a train window, one can spot with a pair of binoculars little huts or sheds on the mountainsides. So many they are and at such different angles that they seem carelessly scattered, but closer view reveals each one placed advantageously for sun or protection. Rising from the land like something which is a part of it, they march up the mountains with the same military manner of the pines and, like the pines, so the wildness of the winter winds would not tear its roof apart, asserts stoutly:—

A small shed, built high in the mountainside, stones placed on it so the wildness of the winter winds would not tear its roof apart, asserts stoutly:—

—as if neighbors might have doubted this particular selection of a hayfield. Occasionally, in the pride of a new home, the builder wished to forestall any sense of criticism in those who came to see it and would announce:—

"Nothing is made so beautifully but a mocker comes and laughs at it. Had you come sooner I would have taken your advice, so now go home and keep quiet, and let each one build to his own liking."

Whatever their secondary thoughts, their last are always inviting:—

"Here where nature creates such marvels, take a rest and gather new strength."

An invitation like that will often be followed by a crude drawing of a steaming pot with a cup beside it and a spoon in the cup. The small hut, built so low and firm, that one spots through the glasses (even to the stones on its roof) is often just a place to store hay. For rich as the fodder may be on that lofty ridge, the rugged, the country has made it impossible for cows to get up to it or for the peasant to gather it into his barn at the usual time of hay-making; since the hay cannot come to the barn, the barn goes to the hay. It is cut there, gathered in, and under wide rafters that support the roof and tie the walls together the short sweet grasses and high mountain flowers are stored, until winter's snows lie deep enough for any part of the mountainside to be converted into a runway.

Then the peasant climbs up to the hut on skis and, when he opens the door, a breath of summer blows out over the snowfields. The green mound is spattered with the blue, white, yellow and red of flowers that have dried but still retain their color and fragrance, preserved by the dry air of the heights. Large bundles of the hay are laced together and the peasant and his helpers ride on them, as they slide them down the steep slope to the valley; and the more bundles that come the faster the track.

The door is shut. The hut, empty but still full of fragrance, looks across the valley to the grim mountains in the west: beautiful at dawn when the sun first flushes over their gray walls; tranquil in the evening after the sun is gone and they give back its color to the valley in deepening shades of crimson. Unused for many months of the year, still the hut stands as a witness to the wayfarer of the best grass that one finds in the world.

Animals are considered in the legends on the high tides:—

"God bless and preserve from all evil weather both man and beast in this hut."

All acknowledged their blessings and, as there were no forms or petitions to follow, gratitude, welling from a peasant's heart, expressed itself in his own words and was more likely than not, carried by his own hands on his wide front beams.

beams that would darken with time, but would never be worn by rain or storms, for the eaves came out far enough to protect them. Often the recognition of blessings and the hope that all who pass or enter may receive the same is all that is expressed, so that chalets and sheds, with such words carved on their beams, seem to stand like so many prayers written upon the mountains; but sometimes the builder had secondary thoughts which required expression.

A small shed, built high in the mountainside, stones placed on it so the wildness of the winter winds would not tear its roof apart, asserts stoutly:—

—as if neighbors might have doubted this particular selection of a hayfield. Occasionally, in the pride of a new home, the builder wished to forestall any sense of criticism in those who came to see it and would announce:—

"Nothing is made so beautifully but a mocker comes and laughs at it. Had you come sooner I would have taken your advice, so now go home and keep quiet, and let each one build to his own liking."

Whatever their secondary thoughts, their last are always inviting:—

"Here where nature creates such marvels, take a rest and gather new strength."

An invitation like that will often be followed by a crude drawing of a steaming pot with a cup beside it and a spoon in the cup. The small hut, built so low and firm, that one spots through the glasses (even to the stones on its roof) is often just a place to store hay. For rich as the fodder may be on that lofty ridge, the rugged, the country has made it impossible for cows to get up to it or for the peasant to gather it into his barn at the usual time of hay-making; since the hay cannot come to the barn, the barn goes to the hay. It is cut there, gathered in, and under wide rafters that support the roof and tie the walls together the short sweet grasses and high mountain flowers are stored, until winter's snows lie deep enough for any part of the mountainside to be converted into a runway.

Then the peasant climbs up to the hut on skis and, when he opens the door, a breath of summer blows out over the snowfields. The green mound is spattered with the blue, white, yellow and red of flowers that have dried but still retain their color and fragrance, preserved by the dry air of the heights. Large bundles of the hay are laced together and the peasant and his helpers ride on them, as they slide them down the steep slope to the valley; and the more bundles that come the faster the track.

The door is shut. The hut, empty but still full of fragrance, looks across the valley to the grim mountains in the west: beautiful at dawn when the sun first flushes over their gray walls; tranquil in the evening after the sun is gone and they give back its color to the valley in deepening shades of crimson. Unused for many months of the year, still the hut stands as a witness to the wayfarer of the best grass that one finds in the world.

Animals are considered in the legends on the high tides:—

"God bless and preserve from all evil weather both man and beast in this hut."

All acknowledged their blessings and, as there were no forms or petitions to follow, gratitude, welling from a peasant's heart, expressed itself in his own words and was more likely than not, carried by his own hands on his wide front beams.

Demand for the Word

The news of the arrival of the book of life soon spread like wildfire through the villages of the Sagra of Toledo, and wherever my people and myself directed our course we found the inhabitants disposed to receive our merchandise; it was as if the book were not exhibited. One night as I was bathing myself, and horse in the Tagus, a knot of people gathered on the bank crying "Come out of the water, Englishman, and give us books; we have got our money in our hands." The poor creatures then held out their hands, filled with quartos, a copper coin of the value of a farthing, but unfortunately I had no Testaments to give them. Antonio, however, who was at a short distance, having exhibited one, it was instantly torn from his hands by the people, and a scuffle ensued to obtain possession of it. It very frequently occurred, that the poor laborers in the neighbourhood, being eager to obtain Testaments, and having no money to offer us in exchange, brought various articles of our habitation as equivalents; for example, rabbits, fruit, and barley, and I made a point never to disappoint them, as such articles were of utility either for our own consumption or that of the horses.

In Villa Seca there was a school in which fifty-seven children were taught the first rudiments of education. One morning the schoolmaster, a tall slim figure of about sixty, bearing on his head one of the peaked hats of Andalusia, and wrapped, notwithstanding the excessive heat of the weather, in a long cloak, made his appearance, and having seated himself, requested to be shown one of our books. Having delivered it to him, he remained examining it for nearly half-an-hour, without uttering a word. At last he laid it down with a sigh, and said that he should be very happy to purchase some of these books for his school, but from their appearance, especially from the quality of the paper and binding, he was apprehensive that they were for the use of the parents of his pupils, as they were almost destitute of money, being poor laborers. He then commenced blaming the government, which he said established schools without affording the necessary books, adding that in his school there were but two books for the use of all his pupils, and these he confessed contained but little good. I asked him what he considered the Testaments worth? He said, "Señor cavalier, to speak frankly, I have in other times paid twelve reals for books inferior to yours in every respect, but I assure you that my poor pupils would be utterly unable to pay the half of that sum." I replied, "I will sell you as many as you please for three reals each. I am acquainted with the poverty of the land and my friends and myself, in affording the people the means of spiritual instruction, have no wish to curtail their scanty bread." He replied, "Bendito sea Dios." (Blessed be God.) and could scarcely believe his ears. He instantly purchased a dozen, expending as he said, all the money he possessed, with the exception of a few quartos. The introduction of the word of God into the country schools of Spain is therefore begun, and I humbly hope that it will prove one of those events, which the Bible Society, after the lapse of years, will have most reason to remember with joy and gratitude.

"Edgar Allan Poe, How to Know Him" (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill).

"The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or sent prepaid to any address. Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request. Address orders and make remittances payable to HARRY L. HUNT, Publisher, 187 Falmouth St., Boston, U.S.A."

Nationalism and Progress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY seem to feel that clearly defined, constructive, practical efforts to maintain a firm nationalism shut out the great, broad expanse of the world view. But what does internationalism mean but the aggregate of many national units functioning in healthy, unified purpose? Nationalism may be defined as a wide sense of relationship and its responsibility as well as privileges. And as this view broadens, the national consciousness can no more help going forward into ever widening circumference than can the banyan tree, which sends down new vigorous aerial roots from its branches to root firmly in fresh soil, thus continually spreading its boundaries.

With practical idealism, Mrs. Eddy once counseled (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 287). "Be faithful over home relations; they lead to higher joys." How applicable is this admonition to the question of our national privileges and responsibilities! Only as the countless homes become representative of stability, wise resourcefulness, purity, contentment, and unity can each state and country thrive. And as the heart of each country, vitalizing and uniting the action of its component parts, beats true, all the world feels the beneficent effects of that country's advance.

Many of us have laughed ruefully over poor Mrs. Jellyby's vain efforts wisely to implement her charitable ideals in benefits to far-away races because of her mistake in utterly ignoring her responsibility to home relations. This failure to first express intelligent, loving cooperation in the family rendered her wider efforts futile.

In speaking of the remission of penalty, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has said (p. 11): "The moral law, which has the right to acquit or condemn, always demands restitution before mortals can go up higher." Broken law brings penalty in order to compel this progress. Progress is thus seen to be compulsory, since infinite intelligence, which is perfect Love, knows and maintains only perfection. If, therefore, individuals default in their responsibilities, restitution must be made to their highest understanding of Principle before they can advance; for all progress is upward, a trend away from sensual motives, desires, and methods, to spiritual-mindedness which elevates human consciousness to the realization of man's true nature, at one with God.

Because progress is not fortuitous, but is due to the enactment of spiritual law, many thoughtful observers today, and those who view the world through the lens of Christian Science, understand this law—look for and assuredly find unmistakable signs of progress despite the turmoil and confusion. This hopeful view is expressed in the passage (Science and Health, p. 65), "The

broadcast powers of evil so conspicuous to-day show themselves in the materialism and sensualism of the age, struggling against the advancing spiritual era." Were spiritual law not actively and constantly operative, imperatively demanding progress, evil conditions would not be disturbed, and to the unawakened there would be a false sense of peace.

The "advancing spiritual era" is attended by struggle; but how wholesome is the struggle! It resolves itself into the individual's necessity and effort to overcome the carnal mind, and so to overcome the world of material sense in the Master's way. This alone can bring in the reign of righteousness. And nationalism will "go up higher" as each individual rises to identify himself and his neighbor with God's likeness, and rejects that which denies the one Father, divine Mind.

The Master gave the supreme standard to which to conform our lives when, in the course of that greatest sermon ever given for human guidance, he said, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." He accepted spiritual perfection as the only reality. He acknowledged spiritual law to be the only law by which mortality may be overcome. Moreover, he proved the infallibility of the operation of spiritual law, in token of one cause and one effect. The divine Science of his method of bringing reality to light and disproving the claims of matter has been revealed in this age, and proofs of the power of Spirit to heal the ills of humanity are constantly being given. Through practical demonstration Christian Science is steadily proving that "the leaves of the tree" of spiritual understanding are "for the healing of the nations."

As each individual spiritualizes his desire, thought, aim, and method, this helps to bring to light the everlasting perfection of divine Principle, and naturally and inevitably calls into expression the brotherhood of right relationship. The divided household, the individual acceptance of two opposing standards, matter and Spirit, leads to the divided kingdom in human experience. But the advancing spiritual era is constantly moving to the unity of the oneness of Mind and the recognition of man in the likeness of Mind, unconditioned and uncontrolled by the so-called power of matter, which at every step of human advance claims to contradict Mind. The broad view must always be the spiritualized view. "The mighty God, even the Lord, hath spoken, and called the earth from the rising of the sun unto the going down thereof. Out of Zion, the perfection of beauty, God hath shined."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

by MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth, \$3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black or blue morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition 4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, in supplement form, black or blue morocco, leather lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.00
Edition de Luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins, 8.50
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols. 12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth, \$3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 7.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth, \$3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 7.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or sent prepaid to any address. Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request. Address orders and make remittances payable to HARRY L. HUNT, Publisher, 187 Falmouth St., Boston, U.S.A.

Progress in Education

History From the Mesa's Ribs

Students at a Work Camp in the Southwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Albuquerque, N. M. A LITTLE meadow nestled in the lap of the mesa mountains is the site of Battleship Rock Camp, under the auspices of the School of American Research, the Museum of New Mexico, the University of New Mexico, and the University of Southern California.

Here, at an altitude of over 7000 feet above sea level, in one of the most beautiful spots in the Rocky Mountains, a hundred or more students from all over the United States will gather this summer, and live together for six weeks. With the little meadow for their campus, an abandoned log house for their kitchen, canvas roof for their dining and study hall, and with tents for library, laboratory, office, and dormitories, these students will pass a happy and most interesting period.

To the west across Rio Jemez, a mountain stream, rises the giant hulk of the western mesa, a veritable laboratory of geology. To the northeast is the towering prow of Battleship Rock just across the river; to the south the foothills of Mount Redondo; and to the south more rolling hills. The camp is shut in on all sides by trees; everywhere stand magnificent timber—spruce, fir, yellow pine, and other trees.

The cook house, dining tent, library, laboratory, office, and "canteen" are at the west end of the campus. And around the edge of the oval meadow are the sleeping tents of the students, hidden so far as possible among the trees for shade and beauty. Interspersed with these are the tents of the faculty and directors.

Bathing facilities are fair. The girls have a deep pool in the Rio Jemez, in the shelter of Battleship Rock. The men may go two miles up the canyon to where there is a hot spring bubbling up, or they may bathe at any convenient spot that is far enough from camp for safety and seclusion. Or one may drive six miles down the canyon to the little village of Jemez Springs to have a real hot bath in the public bath houses.

The drinking and cooking water, pure, cold, and sparkling, comes over a high and beautiful fall and is led to camp by a wooden trough on stilts.

Local Geology

The camp is in three main divisions—archaeology, geology and biology. The largest and most important division, archaeology, opens with a "nature walk," a lecture by Dr. Edgar Lee Hewett (University of Geneva), author of "Ancient Life in the American Southwest." This first talk is on local geology, with the western mesa for the example. Dr. Hartley Burr Alexander says of this mesa (in the University of Chicago, Jan. 9, 1932): "It is this rising monumentally 1800 feet, or more above us, that brings from first-comers an involuntary, 'Magnificent!'. . . Yes, the west mesa is a spectacle, but more than that, it is such a chart of earth-making as no eye can see without question, and for the geologist it is a classroom and laboratory, and the library of time."

Other "nature walks" on succeeding mornings will include talks on the local flora and fauna by the biologists, with short walks to visit ant hills, various trees and other things of interest. Within a short distance of camp one may pass from a Sonoran vegetation, subtropical and arid, on through successive zones into the Canadian.

North American Ceremonial The second lecture period each day covers "North American Indian Rituals and Ceremonials," by Dr. Hartley Burr Alexander of the department of philosophy of Scripps College, California.

Other lecture hours of the lower section on archaeology will include: "Archaeology and Ethnology of the Southwest," by Doctor Hewett, director of the camp; "Field Methods," by Doctor Hewett and staff; "History of the Jemez Province," by Mamie Tanquist; "Ethno-Geography," by Reginald Fisher, and "Museum Technique," by Marjory Ferguson.

The upper section of this division will cover: "Seminar in American Archaeology," by Doctor Hewett; "Seminar in Comparative Mythology of the American Indians of North and South America," by Doctor Alexander; "Culture Growth (Pueblo)," by Miss Tanquist; "Aspects of Navajo Culture," by Prof. Clyde Kluckhohn (Oxford and Vienna Universities); and "The Unshaghi, 10 minutes' walk down



The Yard-Stick That Will Eventually Standardize Good Advertising—'Why Not Now?'

out of human endeavor the dross of past mistakes. Advertising, along with virtually every other activity, has been in the crucible. Though perhaps not discernible, forces for betterment are at work. In conversations among advertising men, conventional addresses and the current comment of advertising periodicals there is evidence of an increasing effort to realize the ideal.

What is this ideal? If we could have asked an advertiser several years ago, his answer might be about like this: "Here is an advertisement that brought so many inquiries, or pulled this number of coupons, or produced so many dollars in sales." Such results will continue to be a measure of advertising effectiveness. But more and more will an advertisement also be measured according to the improved habits formed, better thoughts encouraged, or right attitudes fostered.

Much of the progress in advertising thus far has been in technique. Future progress must be along ethical and moral lines. Advertisers ought to do no harm to the public, to the famous fable of Zeno's concerning the contest between the sun and the

the canyon, is a prehistoric pueblo of the Jemez Indians. It is at Unshaghi where the actual field work, or excavation, is carried on. Here the archaeological students do real excavating, handling their small triangular trowels, yardsticks and wheelbarrows. These Indians, with a little instruction, prove to be natural archaeologists, show genuine interest in the work, and are of real value to the camp.

Instruction in field notes is given by Mr. Fisher. Care of pottery and artifacts (of which many interesting specimens are dug up) is taught by Miss Ferguson.

Motor Trips

Besides the regular courses of study, there will also be instructive automobile trips to: Jemez Pueblo on Aug. 2, to observe their Green Corn Ceremony; to the pueblo of Santo Domingo on Aug. 4, to study one of the finest Indian ceremonies in the whole Southwest, put on in almost pure form, as it was done by their ancestors hundreds of years before the white man came; to the pueblo of Zia on Aug. 16, to see their Green Corn Ceremony (sadly changed by the whites, but interesting as comparison); and it is at Zia where, besides the "dance," the students will see 200 or more Navajos, making this one of the most colorful of the fiestas; the long trip to Chaco Canyon, to visit the most important archaeological site north of Mexico; trips to study the ancient cliff dwellings at Rito de los Frijoles and Puye; and sight-seeing trips to various Rio Grande pueblos, to study the arts and living conditions of these interesting people.

Because of the rare facilities for study, the courses in the divisions of geology and biology are in keeping with the general high quality of the work in camp.

Each day ends with the camp fire in the middle of the campus. There are talks by members of the faculty and by visiting professors, discussions, stories and songs led by Miss Tanquist with her guitar. Or, if the song be "The Ghost Song," dedicated to the ancestors of Unshaghi, or an Indian song, it is led by the more primitive rhythm of the tom-tom. Sometimes the Indian boys from the "cliff" invade the camp at this time to put on a "war dance." It is around the camp fires that the students really come to know their professors and instructors.

Students may earn at the camp session five to seven university credits, which are accepted by the leading colleges and universities throughout the country.

Students may earn at the camp session five to seven university credits, which are accepted by the leading colleges and universities throughout the country.

Students may earn at the camp session five to seven university credits, which are accepted by the leading colleges and universities throughout the country.

Students may earn at the camp session five to seven university credits, which are accepted by the leading colleges and universities throughout the country.

Students may earn at the camp session five to seven university credits, which are accepted by the leading colleges and universities throughout the country.

Students may earn at the camp session five to seven university credits, which are accepted by the leading colleges and universities throughout the country.

Students may earn at the camp session five to seven university credits, which are accepted by the leading colleges and universities throughout the country.

Students may earn at the camp session five to seven university credits, which are accepted by the leading colleges and universities throughout the country.

Students may earn at the camp session five to seven university credits, which are accepted by the leading colleges and universities throughout the country.

Students may earn at the camp session five to seven university credits, which are accepted by the leading colleges and universities throughout the country.

Students may earn at the camp session five to seven university credits, which are accepted by the leading colleges and universities throughout the country.

Students may earn at the camp session five to seven university credits, which are accepted by the leading colleges and universities throughout the country.

Students may earn at the camp session five to seven university credits, which are accepted by the leading colleges and universities throughout the country.

Child's Time Less Rigidly Organized

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I LOVE being at camp," Caroline wrote home to her sister, "but we are always so busy that I do wish I could take a walk in the woods all by myself some day." Later it was discovered that her camp activities had been organized to the "nth" degree. On Monday they all tramped through a little woods to find butterflies. On Tuesday they went through the same woods, but this time it was to find bugs. On Wednesday they took the same path looking for birds. And so it went—each day so supervised that no wonder Caroline wanted to explore by herself and let come what would.

"We know some girls who act like child women at the age of 12," a teacher remarked at a conference of the Progressive Education Association. "They must take their music lesson Monday evening, their violin lesson Tuesday evening, their dancing on Wednesday, and so their program is filled for the week with scarcely a breathing space for themselves."

It is good to give children time to have a "thought" or perhaps an "idea," she said. What if a child sometimes is caught looking a little listlessly out of the window. He may be thinking over some line of thought which is unfolding to him which is far more valuable for him than to be routed out and kept "on the go."

Back to Home Circle Home scenes are changing rapidly these days, and it may not be such a grievous thing if smaller budgets mean fewer lessons for children in the after-school periods and fewer memberships for parents in clubs. In many cases it is meaning a swing back to more activities in the home circle.

Picture on the one hand a mother very much absorbed in the committee work of several clubs. Her children in after-school hours go to the conservatory for their music lesson or to the art school for painting. The whole program is on quite a highly organized scale. In listening to many lectures on art, appreciation of music, and similar subjects the mother becomes somewhat of a "bleacher seat occupant" rather than a "participant."

On the other hand suppose that some club memberships must be sacrificed and that there are no longer funds for extra out-of-school lessons for the children. This changing set of conditions has been seized upon as an opportunity in some homes for more playing and working together between parents and children. A teacher points out that children are imitators and that if more parents would become "participants" in some of the arts in their own home that children would want to be doing some of the same things. A mother getting into some oil paints, for instance, and becoming a participant in painting a picture would soon interest a small daughter in wanting to paint, too, and thus several hours could be spent happily together.

Usually Something Not all mothers, of course, are gifted or trained along this particular line but there is usually something—handcraft, piano playing, embroidery, modeling—in which a mother has had some training, at least enough to create some kind of a happy workshop in the home where the children can enjoy being the younger members of the participating group.

In one home there was a grand piano, a mother partially trained in music and two children who were

ready, the mother thought, to take music lessons. With the demand for cutting down expenses she decided to help the children herself. A 15-minute period for the younger boy and a half hour for the older were set aside for the music period each day. Moreover she herself spent more time in sitting down at the piano casually and playing over music she had learned years before. To

see their mother "participating" in this art inspired the boys to want to do the same.

The changing scene points to more "doing" of things at home, it seems, and perhaps more actual participation by parents. If this means a less rigid organization of all of the child's time and more opportunity for him to be "on his own" it may be all for the best.

High School Studies Toys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Munich, Ger. GERMEN educators, as well as those of the world, recognize that the child lives in a realm vitally different from that of the adult, and that in order to influence the young, parents and teachers must enter into this realm of childhood and guide the forces which shape the development of character. In an ever-increasing degree attention is being given to children's toys as one of the strongest levers by which the educator can instill the young with sound ethical and social faculties, and to develop their latent faculties along trustworthy and promising lines.

A significant step in the direction of making children's toys foot-holds for tiny feet in the way of experience has recently been taken by the municipality of Nuremberg, that ancient toy-making Bavarian center, which is bridging the gap between educational theory and the toy industry. The Nuremberg High School of Economics and Social Science has opened a special branch for the study of toy making, which, apart from the economic side of the industry, will be devoted to the understanding of toys and their educational value.

The fundamental that a simple toy is better than an elaborate one has already gained general acceptance, and there are few people today who entertain the idea that one does the children a service by introducing electricity and elaborate mechanisms into the nursery. Simplicity, however, while an essential, is not in itself sufficient, and to discover in what way simplicity can best be applied is one of the chief tasks of this new "toy school."

One point which the educators of this new department will try to bring home to the toy-purchasing public, and through them to the manufacturers, is that shoddy toys are something dishonest and insincere. That only strong, well-made playthings can transmit to

the small child that appreciation of the solid and genuine, which helps the growing child sooner or later to realize that nothing but absolute truthfulness and straightness is worth while, even though it may never have been told "you must not tell lies."

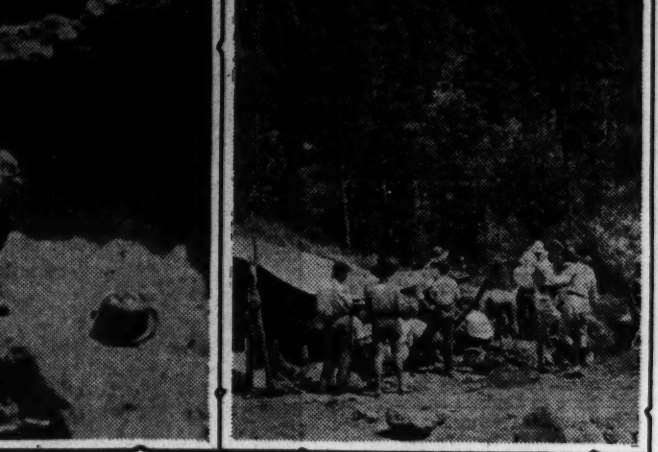
In addition to being concerned with the obvious ethical value of toys of this type, the new educational department is devoting itself to the study of the interdependence which exists between the growth of a child's imagination and the nature of its playthings. The imagination of the young is not only vivid, but naturally creative, characteristics which old-fashioned parents and teachers have often tended to stifle by giving the child toys which were conceived by a purely adult thought. Thus it is held, a toy ought not to do or express everything, but should leave scope for juvenile fancy. An imaginative child, for instance, will get far more out of a dog made of a chunk of wood and four pegs than out of the most elaborately finished and expensive bulldog or fox terrier however immaculate may be the fur in which the latter is enveloped, and however realistic the "bow-wow" which it emits when squeezed!

COEDUCATIONAL United States NOROTON, CONN. (Accessible to New York City) Ideal environment for educational development. Progressive community spirit.

ART United States The Evanston Academy of Fine Arts Fine and Commercial Art SUMMER SCHOOL in Chicago's Most Beautiful Suburb A Well-Planned Program for Advanced Students and Artists. Junior Art and Crafts. Write for Catalogs Room 800, 636 Church St., EVANSTON, ILL.

SEE Also Saturday Progress in Education Page for Advertising of Schools

The PRINCIPIA Founded 1888 SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI COEDUCATIONAL



Upper Left—Vassar Girls at Research Camp in New Mexico. Center—Library and Dining Tents With Mesa in Distance. Right—Two Indian Boy Helpers. Lower Left—Excavating a Fire Pit in the Center of an Unshaghi Room. Right—Observation of Removal of Fossil Material.

Chinese University Without Boxer Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI Tsing Hua University in the suburbs of Peking, built and supported from the remitted portion of American Boxer indemnity funds, is undergoing a financial crisis because of the moratorium upon Boxer payment begun last year and continued again this year. Tsing Hua scholarship students in the United States also may have to return to China unless the Government can find funds elsewhere.

This university has happily been free of financial worries since its foundation in 1906. Other Chinese Government schools dependent upon political support have had their ups and downs, but Tsing Hua has developed steadily without interruption. The current expenses of the university amount to \$1,200,000 silver annually and \$720,000 is devoted to support of Chinese students in the United States, graduates of the school. No payments have been made from the indemnity fund since the beginning of 1933, and the moratorium has been extended for another year. Chinese banks advanced money for the first few months of the year, but after the moratorium was extended declined to advance further loans.

The Government at Nanking explained that a moratorium was necessary to meet ordinary governmental expenses, and the American Government agreed. But Tsing Hua and other institutions dependent upon the remitted funds are therefore compelled either to close or drastically reduce their operating expenses.

SECRETARIAL SCHOOLS England Secretarial College for Educated Girls

Excellent Practical Training Modern Languages, Moderate Fees. FIRST CLASS POSTS Miss M. H. B. 15 GREAT CUMBERLAND PLACE Marble Arch, London, W.1. (Tel.: F. 6282)

GIRLS' and BOYS' SCHOOLS Busy Bees School

Ambleide Ave., Streatham, London S. W. 16 Preparatory and Kindergarten Day and Boarding. Children from 3 to 10 years taught and cared for in a bright, happy environment. Apply PRINCIPAL, Streatham 6830

COEDUCATIONAL The OPEN GATES of PAXTON PARK

St. Neots, Huntingdonshire Beautifully situated within easy reach of London and Cambridge. First-class tuition for boys & girls up to university standard. Public Examinations.

Recording Sunny Hours at Sherbrook School GREAVES HALL BANKS

Nr. Southport, Lancashire England Tel. and Telgrams. Spt. 8667

Boarding and Day School for Girls. Junior School 3-14. Fees 30 gns. per Term. Boarders. Senior School 14-18. Fees 25 gns. per Term. Boarders. Day Fees 4-6 gns. per Term. Tuition at University Entrance. Thoroughly Efficient and Qualified Staff. Menu plentiful and varied to meet needs of growing girls. For further information and illustrated prospectus apply Sec. The Termly Prospectus of Progress at Sherbrook will be forwarded regularly on receipt of name and address.

20 Examinations Reduced to Two

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid DEFINITE provision for research studies as a recognized department of university work is one of the outstanding features of the University Reform Bill published by Education Minister de los Rios. A new and up-to-date phase in Spanish university education is expected to take place with the inauguration of this measure.

Students will henceforth be able to choose their own professors and elaborate their own plan of studies. From being compelled to sit for 20 or 30 examinations, most of which are merely automatic questionnaires, they will be required to sit for only two.

The size of classes will be reduced and the university entrance age fixed at 17 in an effort to stem the overcrowding of the academic market. This overcrowding is due to the early age, 15, at which boys can enter the universities and to the fact that a university degree is necessary for obtaining a post in the Spanish civil service, which is a popular career.

Separate departments are to be formed for foreign languages. Sweeping changes in the professoriate are also forecast since Minister de los Rios has been authorized to submit to the Cortes a law giving him power to pension off all professors and teachers who do not satisfy him in the performance of their duties. Although the project has been decried by the Monarchist and Catholic press as a subterfuge to get rid of professors holding anti-republican views, in other quarters it is seen as a genuine attempt to complete university reform.

Spaniards who have seen something of the efficiency of North American universities consider that staffs in Spanish universities are in great part responsible for the unruly and turbulent conditions amongst students. This is partly due to the professors being so badly paid that they are forced to take up supplementary posts outside the universities. This led to the custom of sending substitutes, often unqualified, to take their places in the lecture room.

Hitherto there has been little comradeship between professor and student in Spanish universities. University life and atmosphere as known in the United States and England is absent in Spain. And although the Education Minister is taking steps to improve the academic tone, lack of any attempt to foster cooperation between staff and students and make a place for "social" education is the one big gap in the current reform, says the director of Madrid University Library.

Packing Boxes For the Play Yard

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ordinary packing boxes have great play possibilities. Care should be taken to remove any projecting nails. Paint the boxes in gay colors and they will make a still stronger appeal. A packing box of medium depth, half filled with clean sand, is fine for wee folk to climb in and pretend they are riding in an automobile or boat. The wee one's older brother will soon convert such a packing box into a truck or piece of farm machinery. Several gayly painted packing boxes, lacking the sand, should also be a permanent part of the backyard play corner and equipment. Girls will readily make up a playhouse out of these and boys will convert them into animal cages or a museum for collections. These boxes can be kept clean by turning the garden hose on them occasionally.

BOYS' SCHOOLS England

St. Michaels UCKFIELD SUSSEX, ENGLAND

Preparatory for the Public Schools and Royal Naval College, Dartmouth

Situated midway between Brighton and Tunbridge Wells and about 40 miles from London

GIRLS' SCHOOLS England

CLAREMONT Kates, Essex (14 Miles from London)

This School is recognized by the Board of Education and prepares for University Entrance and other public examinations. International and progressive in outlook. Pupils accepted from 8 years of age. Particulars from the Secretary. Telephone Essex 810.

Recording Sunny Hours at Sherbrook School GREAVES HALL BANKS

Nr. Southport, Lancashire England

Boarding and Day School for Girls. Junior School 3-14. Fees 30 gns. per Term. Boarders. Senior School 14-18. Fees 25 gns. per Term. Boarders. Day Fees 4-6 gns. per Term. Tuition at University Entrance. Thoroughly Efficient and Qualified Staff. Menu plentiful and varied to meet needs of growing girls. For further information and illustrated prospectus apply Sec. The Termly Prospectus of Progress at Sherbrook will be forwarded regularly on receipt of name and address.

Recording Sunny Hours at Sherbrook School GREAVES HALL BANKS

Nr. Southport, Lancashire England Tel. and Telgrams. Spt. 8667

Boarding and Day School for Girls. Junior School 3-14. Fees 30 gns. per Term. Boarders. Senior School 14-18. Fees 25 gns. per Term. Boarders. Day Fees 4-6 gns. per Term. Tuition at University Entrance. Thoroughly Efficient and Qualified Staff. Menu plentiful and varied to meet needs of growing girls. For further information and illustrated prospectus apply Sec. The Termly Prospectus of Progress at Sherbrook will be forwarded regularly on receipt of name and address.

Punch Goes to School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

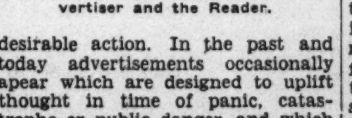
Frankfurt-am-Main, Ger. EARNING language is fun, if you happen to live in Germany and go to the Hufnagel School for Girls at Frankfurt. You do not sit in a class, on a little wooden bench with a desk in front of you, and a book out of which you endeavor to learn grammar and apply it to sentences of unfamiliar words. Not at all. If you go to Hufnagel School, you crowd around a Punch and Judy show which you yourself have made out of cardboard and brush, and learn languages—English and French—by listening to Punch and laughing at him.

Punch can be exceedingly funny, even if he only uses the first few words which you yourself can use, and he can make you talk and answer questions quite surprisingly. Moreover, he can introduce all kinds of other actors—people, and animals, and birds—who are able to teach you how conversation goes when it is held in a language which is not your own.

You make the actors yourself, of course, in the handwork class or the sewing class. Their heads may be formed out of potatoes, and their bodies and clothes made of old bits and pieces which you have brought from home—it is all very simple.

When you are a little older, and have got quite used to all the simple words, you make play-acts out of familiar stories, like Peter Rabbit and Hans Andersen's Match Girl; and by this time, you are so keen to do things well, that you do not mind learning a little grammar in order that your play may be quite, exactly right.

Soon, so proficient have you become, that you are ready for really big plays (for which, by the way, you do not need to learn anything but punch, because your "book of words" is supplied to you in a type-written script) and you begin to look for stories in your history books and to turn them into dramatic form.



The Ideal Advertisement is a Mutual Confidence Between the Advertiser and the Reader.

desirable action. In the past and today advertisements occasionally appear which are designed to uplift thought in time of panic, catastrophe or public danger, and which unquestionably are productive of much good for their sponsor. Advertising may be brought to bear in the future upon such problems as the outflow of war, the establishment of peace, the settlement of other international problems. It will replace hidden propaganda with candid statements of fact or opinion.

The power of such advertising might conceivably have warded off the blow that crippled business during the past several years. Commentators generally agree that this was the result, first, of unreasonable greed followed by unreasonable fear. Would not an appeal to reason, backed by competent and trustworthy leadership, have been able to turn thought into more constructive channels? Would not such have been a practical example of the ideal advertisement?

The importance of the public in this desirable consummation is not to be underestimated. As individuals wanters are thoughtfully controlled rather than thoughtlessly gratified, as self yields to service in the thought of all mankind, and as the character of advertising is recognized to be the character of the product or service advertised, there cannot fail to be continued progress toward the ideal advertisement.

Every person is affected by advertising. Every person can be in some degree positive force for the support of right advertising, as well as for the elimination of wrong advertising. This series of 20 articles is designed to present information that will enable the reader to get the greatest possible benefit from advertising, as well as protect himself from possible abuses.

Every person is affected by advertising. Every person can be in some degree positive force for the support of right advertising, as well as for the elimination of wrong advertising. This series of 20 articles is designed to present information that will enable the reader to get the greatest possible benefit from advertising, as well as protect himself from possible abuses.

Shields Beaten In Four Sets By A French Youth

Boussus, Lefthander and
No. 3 Ranking Player,
Proves Too Steady

AUTREUIL, France, May 31 (AP)—Francis X. Shields, only American entrant in the men's singles of the French hard-court tennis championships today was eliminated in the fourth round by Christian Boussus, third ranking French player. The scores were: 6-3, 6-2, 2-6, 6-4.

Boussus, one of the few left-handed players in tennis, was entirely too steady for the American youngster keeping the ball in play until Shields yielded points on his own volition. When Shields rallied to take the third set it appeared as though he had a chance for victory but Boussus gave him no leeway in the deciding set, went to 4-1 advantage and held Shields safe to win.

In a third-round match C. J. J. Robbins, South African champion, defeated the French youngster, Andre Merlot, 6-4, 6-2, 10-8.

Margaret C. Scriven of England, and Jack C. Crawford of Australia won the mixed doubles championship, defeating the defending titleholders, Betty Nuthall and Fred Perry of England in an all-English final, 6-2, 6-3.

The United States delegation in the singles competition kept its ranks unbroken, Tuesday, with Shields, Helen H. Jacobs and Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr. all registering third-round victories.

The lone setback of the day came in mixed doubles when Elizabeth M. Ryan, former Californian, living in London; and her South African partner, Nat G. Farquhar, lost to Fred J. Perry and Betty Nuthall of England in the semifinals of mixed doubles. The scores were: 4-6, 6-4, 6-0. Miss Ryan won the women's doubles title Saturday with Mrs. René Mathieu of France.

Shields was the first to advance, squeezing through to a narrow victory over Bela von Kehring, veteran Hungarian internationalist, 2-6, 5-7, 6-4, 6-2, 7-5. They started play Tuesday with the American leading three games to none in the fifth set after the French had led Monday by 2-0 and he needed all his advantage to pull through to victory.

Mrs. Burke, former Dorothy Andrus, ranked thirteenth in the United States, scored a close victory over Edith Wilson of England, 6-3, 1-6, 7-5 and Miss Jacobs, the United States champion and No. 1, had to come from behind to defeat title Katherine E. Stammers of England, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4.

Miss Jacobs, playing erratically, was down 3-4 in games to Miss Stammers in the third set when she suddenly found the range of the corners and dashed through three straight games to take the match.

Another doubles title was decided in PHILADELPHIA.

Springer's Bakery Products
Sold at all good places—Also
Springer's Restaurant
UNDER READING TERMINAL
12th and Filbert Streets
Quality Meals, Morning, Noon and Night

ABBOTT'S de luxe "A" BUTTER is churned from our wonderful "A" cream, separated from milk of our famous "A" grade. Delivered by our wagons only.

ABBOTT'S DAIRIES, Inc.
PHILADELPHIA
South Jersey, Atlantic City and other Seashore Points.

COKE
Fresher by a Day
At 5 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks.

DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
Some of Our **Bathing Suits**
Put on Smartly Modest Airl!

For ladies who want to be "a little more conservative" . . . not too low . . . not too figure-revealing . . . nor too brief! A good-looking model of rib-knit wool, jersey-lined, has new square neckline. Blue, main, brown, green, white . . . sizes 32-42.

during the day, George P. Hughes and Fred Perry, the English Davis Cup combination, defeated Adrian K. Quist and Vivian B. McGrath, the Australian youngsters, 6-2, 6-4, 2-6, 7-5, in the men's final.

Henri Cochet, defending the singles title he won last year for the fifth time, won two matches against little known opponents to reach the fourth round.

Other results:
Men's Singles—Second Round
Kiyosaka Nuno, Japan, defeated Adrian K. Quist, Australia, 6-2, 6-4, 6-1, 6-1.

Jiro Sato, Japan, defeated P. Palmieri, Italy, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.
Fred J. Perry, England, defeated R. Billaud, France, 6-1, 6-3, 6-1, 6-4.

George P. Hughes, England, defeated Max Elmer, 6-2, 6-1, 6-4.
H. O. N. Lee, England, defeated A. Combs, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3.
Christian Boussus, France, defeated J. O'Brien, South Africa, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

Andre Merlot, France, defeated Andre Lacroix, France, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2.
Henri Cochet, France, defeated Dr. Novotny, 7-5, 6-3, 6-4.

Third Round
J. Malacel, Cossuonovale, defeated G. Lovitson, Ireland, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Jack C. Crawford, Australia, defeated R. Billaud, France, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.

H. O. N. Lee, England, defeated F. M. B. Fisher, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3.
P. Sato, Japan, defeated Pierre Guilmet, France, 7-5, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.
Jiro Sato, Japan, defeated R. Pincus, France, 6-2, 6-4.

Women's Singles—Second Round
Mrs. Eileen Pearnley-Whittingall, England, defeated Mrs. E. J. Kealy, England, 6-2, 6-1.
Valeria Mili, Italy, 6-2, 6-4.

Cecile Rosambert, France, defeated Colette Assmann, Germany, 6-2, 6-4.
Miss Bea, Japan, defeated Signorina E. Riboli, Italy, 6-4, 6-2.
Margaret C. Scriven, England, defeated Signorina E. Riboli, Italy, 6-4, 6-2.

College Baseball Results
Brown 3, Harvard 2.
Charleston 7, Illinois Normal 2.
Craney 9, Concordia 3.
Dartmouth 11, Vermont 1.
Gettysburg 4, Mt. St. Mary's 4.
Holy Cross 15, Boston 1.
Indiana Central 4, De Pauw 3.
Iowa 5, Iowa State 5.
Michigan 10, Ohio State 1.
Michigan State 9, Chicago 2.
Monmouth 3, Bradley 1.
Notre Dame 4, Washington 6.
St. Lawrence 5, Clarkson 3.
Villanova 9, Gettysburg 4.
Wisconsin 7, Notre Dame 4.

Chicago Elects Davidson
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 31 (AP)—Max Davidson '34, sharer of the Big Ten doubles title and runnerup in singles, has been elected captain of the tennis team at University of Chicago here.

College Polo Result
Bryn Mawr 9, Penn M. C. 8.

Edward Connor COAL
Absolutely Best Quality
CORAL AND SILVER STS.
BELL KEYSTONE
Regent 4486 East 8411
PHILADELPHIA
Koppers Coke Also

SCOTT-POWELL "A" MILK
Fresher by a Day
At 5 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks.

45th and Parrish Streets
PHILADELPHIA
Telephone PReston 1920

DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
Some of Our **Bathing Suits**
Put on Smartly Modest Airl!

For ladies who want to be "a little more conservative" . . . not too low . . . not too figure-revealing . . . nor too brief! A good-looking model of rib-knit wool, jersey-lined, has new square neckline. Blue, main, brown, green, white . . . sizes 32-42.

DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
Some of Our **Bathing Suits**
Put on Smartly Modest Airl!

Allison Defeats Stoefen in Orange Tennis Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ORANGE, N. J., May 31—Wilmer L. Allison Jr., No. 2 ranking player of the United States, won the first big event of the United States outdoor tennis season yesterday, when he defeated Lester R. Stoefen, the Young Californian, in the final round of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club invitation tournament, for the new Gillespie Cup, on their courts at Mountain Station. But Stoefen was the real hero of the tournament, as he won his way to the finals over players of higher rank than himself, and then carried the Davis Cup selection to five hard-fought battles before Allison was to win the final round. The score was 6-3, 13-11, 1-6, 2-6, 6-3.

Stoefen, ranked No. 6 last season, had been showing greatly improved tennis since the previous rounds of the tournament, and he created a sensation on Monday when he defeated Sidney B. Wood Jr., former Wimbledon winner, in straight sets, 6-3, 7-5. He had previously eliminated H. B. Abbott, the best of the last year's champion, as well as several lesser players.

It was only the sharpshooting of Allison and his great getting ability, that saved him from defeat from the blond giant, who was a favorite of the crowd. Allison, who was the debut of Stoefen next month at Wimbledon will be closely watched, as he displayed much of the steadiness and service ability which distinguished William T. Tilden 2d. Only a tendency to net too often from midcourt told against him.

Another feature of the tournament was the early defeat of Keith Gledhill, who has been selected by the United States Lawn Tennis Association to be sent to the All-England championships as a doubles partner to H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., but was easily eliminated by Frank Bowden, Columbia star, in his initial match on Monday. Bowden, who was not listed in the national ranking because of "insufficient data," despite competition in 17 tournaments, defeated the Californian, who displayed indifferent tennis, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

Stoefen, who was a favorite of the crowd, played good tennis all the way through, winning over his many time doubles partner, John W. Van Ryn and Gregory S. Mangin, on the day before, and being a strong favorite to win the final round.

Both of the last two days were not well fitted for the best play, as a heavy mist, almost rain, soaked the grass courts of the club, and forced the use of spikes to prevent slipping. But the greater experience of Allison, as well as Wood, in British conditions, should have given them the advantage over Stoefen, who has never played with shoe spikes before. But the younger player met these difficult conditions with more experience should be a great asset to American play.

First Round
Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, won from L. B. Bailey, Orange, by default.
Second Round
Frank Bowden, New York, defeated Gledhill, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 6-3, 6-2.
Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Bowden, 6-0, 6-3.

Semifinal Round
Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated Wood, 6-3, 7-5.
Allison defeated Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, 6-4, 6-3.

Zappa, Argentine Star, Advances in Memphis
MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 31 (AP)—Adelmar Echeverria, Argentine Davis Cup star, lost to a comparatively unknown opponent yesterday as other favored stars scored easy second-round victories in the Dixie Invitation Tennis Tournament being played on the University Club courts.

Echeverria took the first set from Jimmie Elmore of Memphis, 6-2, but met with a reversal of form in the other two sets to allow Elmore to win, 6-3, 6-4.

Andrino Zappa captain of the Argentines, advanced to the third round with a triumph over John Metz of Memphis, 6-1, 6-2. The third Argentine star, Hector Catanzaro, probably will in fact claim Marks of Memphis. Catanzaro lost a match by default yesterday morning but University Club officials reinstated the contest later.

Although H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., second No. 1, George M. Loe, Chicago star, and Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans advanced to the third round with easy victories, Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta encountered stiff opposition from Robert L. Alexander of Nashville. The Georgian won, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4, but he was off form.

Lott defeated J. B. White of Hot Springs, Ark., 6-0, 6-2. Sutter trounced Paul Cook of Hernando, Miss., 6-0, 6-1, and Vines eliminated Eddie Dunlap of Paris, Tenn., 6-3, 6-4.

In other second-round matches R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated H. K. Wright, Hot Springs, Ark., 6-2, 6-0, and Robert (Lefty) Bryan, Chattanooga, eliminated Fred Andrews, Birmingham, 6-2, 6-4. Bill Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., trounced C. R. Ault, Birmingham, 6-3, 6-4.

Favorites easily survived first-round competition Monday.
Lott, the Chicago ace, trounced Crutcher McClure of Nashville, 6-0, 6-2, while Berkeley Bell took the measure of Billy Ledbetter, Memphis, 6-2, 6-0, and Echeverria defeated Paul Metz, Memphis, 8-6, 6-2.

Dunlap Sails for England
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 31—George Terry Dunlap Jr., United States Walker Cup golfer and former intercollegiate champion, made a quick decision to compete in two British golf championships, and sailed early this morning in the North German Lloyd liner Europa, calling at Southampton. Eng. Dunlap will be the only American of prominence playing in the British event, the amateur at the Royal Liverpool Golf Club, Hoylake, Cheshire, Eng., starting June 2. He is also a member of the United States Golf Club and the Forest Hills Golf Club, and has been a member of the team which won the open last year.

Trophy to Go to Cadet Field
WEST POINT, N. Y., May 31—Cadet Kenneth E. Fields of Rikhart, Ind., has been awarded the Sons of the American Revolution Trophy and will receive it at the annual review of the United States Military Academy which is to be held June 10. He has stood first in his class for an academic point of view and has been a member of the Army football and basketball teams during the last three years.

Yankee Victory Under Question By Washington

Lou Gehrig's Home Run
Drive Protested—Athletics
Win Two Games

The New York Yankees strengthened their grip on first place in the American League baseball race yesterday by defeating the Washington Senators, 3 to 2. The victory gives the Yanks a lead of three full games over the Senators. After the game, President Clark O. Griffith of the Washington club filed an official protest to President William H. Hays of the American League, concerning a home run hit by Lou Gehrig of the Yankees in the eighth inning.

The protest was that the ball was foul, but when umpire Owens called it fair and refused to consult one of his aids, Roy Van Graffan, Griffith made known his protest.

In other games, Philadelphia defeated the Boston Red Sox twice at Fenway Park. Chicago and Cleveland divided a doubleheader, as did St. Louis and Detroit. The scores by innings:

At Washington
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 2 0 0
Batteries—Van Atta and Dickey; Whitehead and Seaver. Time—1:15.
First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 2 0 0
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Carmichael, Peterson, Grove, Clegg and Rhodes; Harder, Welch and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Carmichael. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—1:28.

Second Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 2 0 0
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Fischer, Marberry and Hayworth; Desautels, Hadley, Coffman and Ryan. Winning pitcher—Marberry. Losing pitcher—Coffman. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—1:28.

First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 2 0 0
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Fischer, Marberry and Hayworth; Desautels, Hadley, Coffman and Ryan. Winning pitcher—Marberry. Losing pitcher—Coffman. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—1:28.

Second Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 2 0 0
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Fischer, Marberry and Hayworth; Desautels, Hadley, Coffman and Ryan. Winning pitcher—Marberry. Losing pitcher—Coffman. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—1:28.

First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 2 0 0
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Fischer, Marberry and Hayworth; Desautels, Hadley, Coffman and Ryan. Winning pitcher—Marberry. Losing pitcher—Coffman. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—1:28.

Second Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 2 0 0
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Fischer, Marberry and Hayworth; Desautels, Hadley, Coffman and Ryan. Winning pitcher—Marberry. Losing pitcher—Coffman. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—1:28.

First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 2 0 0
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Fischer, Marberry and Hayworth; Desautels, Hadley, Coffman and Ryan. Winning pitcher—Marberry. Losing pitcher—Coffman. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—1:28.

Second Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 2 0 0
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Fischer, Marberry and Hayworth; Desautels, Hadley, Coffman and Ryan. Winning pitcher—Marberry. Losing pitcher—Coffman. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—1:28.

First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 2 0 0
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Fischer, Marberry and Hayworth; Desautels, Hadley, Coffman and Ryan. Winning pitcher—Marberry. Losing pitcher—Coffman. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—1:28.

Second Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 2 0 0
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Fischer, Marberry and Hayworth; Desautels, Hadley, Coffman and Ryan. Winning pitcher—Marberry. Losing pitcher—Coffman. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—1:28.

First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 2 0 0
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Fischer, Marberry and Hayworth; Desautels, Hadley, Coffman and Ryan. Winning pitcher—Marberry. Losing pitcher—Coffman. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—1:28.

Second Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 2 0 0
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Fischer, Marberry and Hayworth; Desautels, Hadley, Coffman and Ryan. Winning pitcher—Marberry. Losing pitcher—Coffman. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—1:28.

First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 2 0 0
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Fischer, Marberry and Hayworth; Desautels, Hadley, Coffman and Ryan. Winning pitcher—Marberry. Losing pitcher—Coffman. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—1:28.

Second Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 2 0 0
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Fischer, Marberry and Hayworth; Desautels, Hadley, Coffman and Ryan. Winning pitcher—Marberry. Losing pitcher—Coffman. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—1:28.

So. California Gets Two More Points As Result of Pictures

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP)—Although the winner, Richard P. Hardy '33, of Cornell, was unaffected, official changes made Monday in the order of finish for the 100-meter dash final of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. track and field championships, held Saturday at Harvard Stadium, Boston, added two points to the winning margin of Southern California's team.

Gustav T. Kirby, referee of the meet, who announced the changes, said the official motion pictures of the sprint dash showed Hardy the winner by six inches, with two Southern Californians—Leslie H. Ball '34 and Charles B. Parsons '34, tied for second place, both inches ahead of Alfred E. Mackrey Jr. '34, of Pennsylvania, fourth, and Donald C. Johnson '33, of Princeton, fifth.

The judges, all of whom concurred in the changes, had placed Johnson third Saturday and Parsons fifth. The sixth and last finisher, O. W. Weinstein '34 of New York University, was clearly out of the scoring, the pictures showed.

The net result of the shift gave Southern California a revised total of 47 points, instead of 45, and thus the sprint dash showed Hardy the winner by six inches, with two Southern Californians—Leslie H. Ball '34 and Charles B. Parsons '34, tied for second place, both inches ahead of Alfred E. Mackrey Jr. '34, of Pennsylvania, fourth, and Donald C. Johnson '33, of Princeton, fifth.

Referee Kirby, who was responsible for adoption of the electric "camera clock" for I. C. A. meets, said the clock he used was one of the closest he ever witnessed.

A handkerchief would have covered the four sprinters behind Hardy, said Kirby. "Parsons, who was misplaced by the judges, was nearly 100 yards behind Hardy, and I don't think any but the camera's infallible eye could have called that finish correctly."

This was the second time this year that officials revised an intercollegiate championship race on the basis of what the motion pictures showed. The order of placing in the high hurdles race at the indoor championships last March was altered after the judges looked at what the camera revealed.

Paul Mundy First 15-Kilometer Champion
NORWICH, Conn., May 31 (AP)—The first American 15-kilometer championship run was dominated yesterday by the Mundy brothers of Philadelphia. Paul, former 10-mile champion, won the race in 49m. 43s. Joseph S. finished third in 49m. 43s.

Lou Gregory of the Millrose A. A., New York, took second, finishing a full 300 yards behind the new champion, in 49m. 21s. Clarence H. De Mar, former marathoner, of Keene, N. H., came in fifteenth.

The team prize was won by the Millrose A. A., with the North Bedford Club, Bedford, Mass., second. Only the Mundy brothers were able to finish among the first 16 for the New York City Club. Philadelphia's Lou Gregory, Millrose A. A., New York, second; Joseph S. Mundy, North Bedford Club, Bedford, Mass., second; only the Mundy brothers were able to finish among the first 16 for the New York City Club.

Prize winners were Paul Mundy, Nativity Club, Philadelphia, first; Lou Gregory, Millrose A. A., New York, second; Joseph S. Mundy, North Bedford Club, Bedford, Mass., second; only the Mundy brothers were able to finish among the first 16 for the New York City Club.

Prize winners were Paul Mundy, Nativity Club, Philadelphia, first; Lou Gregory, Millrose A. A., New York, second; Joseph S. Mundy, North Bedford Club, Bedford, Mass., second; only the Mundy brothers were able to finish among the first 16 for the New York City Club.

Prize winners were Paul Mundy, Nativity Club, Philadelphia, first; Lou Gregory, Millrose A. A., New York, second; Joseph S. Mundy, North Bedford Club, Bedford, Mass., second; only the Mundy brothers were able to finish among the first 16 for the New York City Club.

Prize winners were Paul Mundy, Nativity Club, Philadelphia, first; Lou Gregory, Millrose A. A., New York, second; Joseph S. Mundy, North Bedford Club, Bedford, Mass., second; only the Mundy brothers were able to finish among the first 16 for the New York City Club.

Prize winners were Paul Mundy, Nativity Club, Philadelphia, first; Lou Gregory, Millrose A. A., New York, second; Joseph S. Mundy, North Bedford Club, Bedford, Mass., second; only the Mundy brothers were able to finish among the first 16 for the New York City Club.

Prize winners were Paul Mundy, Nativity Club, Philadelphia, first; Lou Gregory, Millrose A. A., New York, second; Joseph S. Mundy, North Bedford Club, Bedford, Mass., second; only the Mundy brothers were able to finish among the first 16 for the New York City Club.

Prize winners were Paul Mundy, Nativity Club, Philadelphia, first; Lou Gregory, Millrose A. A., New York, second; Joseph S. Mundy, North Bedford Club, Bedford, Mass., second; only the Mundy brothers were able to finish among the first 16 for the New York City Club.

Prize winners were Paul Mundy, Nativity Club, Philadelphia, first; Lou Gregory, Millrose A. A., New York, second; Joseph S. Mundy, North Bedford Club, Bedford, Mass., second; only the Mundy brothers were able to finish among the first 16 for the New York City Club.

Cubs Climb As National Race Grows Tighter

Champions in Fourth
Place—Cardinals Close
In on Pittsburgh

The National League baseball race tightened yesterday, with a new club forcing its way into the first division. The Chicago Cubs, after spending many weeks in the lower half of the senior circuit, climbed into fourth place yesterday by defeating a doubleheader with the first-place St. Louis Cardinals. When the Cubs went up, the Cincinnati Reds went down, the latter now fifth.

The St. Louis Cardinals gained valuable ground by taking two games from the Reds and now only one-half game behind the Pirates. The New York Giants and Brooklyn Dodgers broke even in two contests. In the other National League game, Philadelphia defeated Boston, 2 to 1, in six innings.

At Pittsburgh
First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 2 0 0
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Malone and Hartnett; Malone and Hartnett. Umpires—Pitman and Barr. Time—1:46m.

Second Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 2 0 0
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Malone and Hartnett; Malone and Hartnett. Umpires—Pitman and Barr. Time—1:46m.

At St. Louis
First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 2 0 0
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Malone and Hartnett; Malone and Hartnett. Umpires—Pitman and Barr. Time—1:46m.

Second Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 2 0 0
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Malone and Hartnett; Malone and Hartnett. Umpires—Pitman and Barr. Time—1:46m.

At New York
First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 2 0 0
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Malone and Hartnett; Malone and Hartnett. Umpires—Pitman and Barr. Time—1:46m.

Second Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 2 0 0
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Malone and Hartnett; Malone and Hartnett. Umpires—Pitman and Barr. Time—1:46m.

At Philadelphia
First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 2 0 0
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Malone and Hartnett; Malone and Hartnett. Umpires—Pitman and Barr. Time—1:46m.

Second Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 2 0 0
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Malone and Hartnett

Financial: News and Comment

Wool Prices Are Firmly Held All Along the Line

General Confidence Felt in Outlook and Values May Go Higher

Wool values are being firmly maintained all along the line at the peak recently established, and are being consolidated generally on this basis.

It is clear that there is general confidence in the outlook for the staple and that the belief is prevalent that values are likely to be higher instead of lower.

This belief is based not only upon the idea that there is a vacuum to be filled in the wool clothing markets of this country but also is predicated upon the expectation of a further rise in wool values abroad, since we now are at the importing parity on nearly every description of wool.

While the West is still relatively dearer than the East it is clear that the advance in the price to the grower has been halted for the moment, although in numerous instances, holders of "free" wools are asking prices above the current trading levels.

Wools under control of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation continue to come forward on consignment, and in some few instances the price in wool is now understood to have been sufficient already to clear off the loans which have been made from R. F. C. funds on the sheep.

Western Wool Prices

Mostly the wools of the West, where they are being sold, are commanding 20 to 25 cents to the grower depending upon the quality and character of the wools. In a few instances, a cent above this range is being paid for the best medium wools, and in some cases a cent or two less is being paid for the less desirable fine medium wools of the Southwest.

In Texas, it is difficult to buy wool of 12 months' growth under 25 cents at the present time. In a sealed bid sale in San Angelo at the week-end, 24 cents was bid on a fair lot of 12 months' wool, but refused by the committee in charge of the sale. Even eight months' wools are difficult to buy under 23 cents at the moment.

In New Mexico, there is interest being shown in wool which is now commencing to be shorn. For a fair-sized clip of fine and fine medium wools 18 cents was paid, or an estimated clean landed cost of about 63 cents. As high as 25 cents has been paid on the wools of the Southwest.

In the Northwest, 20 and 25 cents is the general range for wools to the growers. In the Willamette Valley, Oregon, the medium wools are commanding 25 cents. Buying in Montana has been proceeding more or less freely at 23 1/2 and 25 cents for the fine and half-blood clips and for the clips running more to medium, as well. For the better fine wools in Wyoming, 20 and 21 cents has been paid to the growers.

For the Northwestern and Southwestern fine and fine medium wools, clean landed costs in Boston are generally running from 60 to 67 cents, depending upon the wool and in some instances may approximate 70 cents. Clean basis where wool is on the sheep's back and the shrinkage is still an uncertain quantity.

In the bright wool sections, east of the Mississippi River, medium wools to the farmer are commanding 20 to 25 cents. In Ohio and Michigan, 25 and 26 cents has been paid for the medium wools to the farmer, although for the better fine wools around 22 and 23 cents is now being offered in Ohio, compared with 25 cents bid a week or ten days ago.

Light Shrinkage Wool

It transpires that the West Virginia pool—an accumulation of some 400,000 to 500,000 pounds—of medium wool was sold recently to a New Jersey spinner on a basis about equivalent to between 29 and 30 cents. This wool, of course, is usually light shrinkage and could be bought by a spinner to better advantage than some clips, hence the relatively high price.

In the range section of South Dakota, 25 cents has been paid for the bright medium wools. The manufacturing position is a very sound one at the moment. The mills generally are busy, with some of the even the biggest outfits operating for the first time for several years. Consumption at a very high rate.

Demand has been especially keen in the men's wear field and also in knit goods lines, although women's wear has not been so keen. It is the expectation, however, that this end of the business will presently respond more generally to the new impetus to business.

Spinners and combers are well occupied currently and have advanced prices now to about the current wool parity, with fine tops in oil quoted at \$5.88 cents according to the staple and quality. Fine 2-30s mixes in men's wear yarns are quoted at \$1.30 minimum, against 90 cents only six to eight weeks ago.

Ask for a Policy in the

BOSTON INSURANCE COMPANY

Fire—Automobile—Marine

87 KILBY ST., BOSTON

O'Brien Russell & Co.

INSURANCE

of Every Description

108 Water Street Boston
Telephone Hubbard 8700
115 Broadway New York
Banking 5244

Oil Contracts Are Awarded by Navy

Washington, May 31.—The navy awarded contracts for 1,779,750 barrels of oil to cost \$5,524,460. They provided for 1,850,000 barrels, costing \$1,636,050, to be used on the East Coast, and 5,238,950, costing \$3,888,410, to be used on the West Coast.

Standard Oil of New Jersey was awarded a contract to supply 236,000 barrels of grade C oil at \$180,000, and Cities Service Refining Company a \$205,000 contract to supply 180,000 barrels of grade A bunker oil for the East Coast.

Says Joint Stock Land Banks Will Have to Liquidate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 31.—As a result of the enactment into law of the new farm mortgage relief bill, the future of the Joint Stock Land Banks has been definitely defined, say Webster, Kennedy & Co. of New York, specialists in these securities.

"It will be learned with disappointment," says the firm, "that all Joint Stock Land Banks must liquidate—those that can, in an orderly manner, those that cannot, have the alternative of early receivership or readjusting their obligations in line with their shrunken assets at the expense of bondholders."

"The hope that Congress would recognize and endeavor to give some meaning to the title 'Joint Stock Land Bank' of the United States Government," has ended in disappointment. Realizing that they could not, legally, force the Joint Stock Land Banks to lower their interest rates on farm loans and stop foreclosures, yet knowing that the majority of the banks could not continue in business without financial assistance, the farm bloc leaders arranged the bill so as to make it virtually impossible for these institutions to carry on."

"It appears certain that many of the banks will have to borrow or default on bond interest within the next few months. Out of 46, only 18 have earning assets equal to outstanding bonds, and, in many instances, a major part of these simply represent loans that have not been foreclosed, although they have been definitely in default for some time. Certain of these 18 banks are sound and will work out within their own resources, but some will undoubtedly require reorganization."

General Motors Net in the First Quarter \$6,870,007

General Motors Corp. complete report for the quarter ended March 31 shows net income, including equity in undivided profits or losses of subsidiary and affiliated companies not consolidated of \$6,870,007, the same as in preliminary statement, equivalent after preferred dividends to 11 cents a share (par \$10) on 43,500,000 shares of common, compared with \$5,993,027 or 17 cents a share a year before.

Current assets March 31 including cash, United States Government and other marketable securities of \$148,211,686, were \$25,946,908 and current liabilities \$40,478,208, leaving working capital \$217,468,700, compared with current assets of \$335,285,460, current liabilities of \$283,729,187 and working capital of \$271,536,273 March 31, 1932. Cash, United States Government and other marketable securities March 31 include \$12,500,000 invested in National Bank of Detroit stock, but are exclusive of \$19,943,878 cash balances in closed accounts.

The report of General Motors Corp. and subsidiaries for the quarter ended March 31 compares:

	1933	1932
Net sales	\$110,000,163	\$104,662,716
Operating expenses	104,000,000	98,000,000
Depreciation	3,300,000	3,000,000
Balance	9,000,000	12,700,000
Operating income	11,000,000	12,000,000
Income tax	4,000,000	3,000,000
Net income	7,000,000	9,000,000
Operating expenses	104,000,000	98,000,000
Depreciation	3,300,000	3,000,000
Balance	9,000,000	12,700,000
Operating income	11,000,000	12,000,000
Income tax	4,000,000	3,000,000
Net income	7,000,000	9,000,000

Includes in 1933 and 1932, equities in subsidiary and affiliated companies not consolidated.

New York Central

NEW YORK, May 31.—New York Central Railroad's pamphlet report for 1932 shows that the company suffered a deficit of \$11,326,550 compared with a surplus for 1931 of \$2,306,254. Operating expenses were reduced 56.92 per cent to \$271,762,620 while gross revenues fell off by 23.17 per cent to \$293,636,140. Bank and other loans at the end of the year stood at \$47,900,000, an increase of \$9,440,000. Operating ratio improved to 77.37 per cent from 78.14 per cent in 1931.

Colon Oil Corp. Loss

Report of Colon Oil Corporation and its subsidiary, the Colon Development Company, Limited, controlled by Royal Dutch-Shell Corporation, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows consolidated net loss of \$1,608,398 after intangible drilling, production and general expenses, depreciation, depletion, interest and amortization of debt and discount, compared with consolidated net loss of \$252,336 in 1931.

Anasconda Resumes Zinc Mining

BUTTE, Mont., May 31.—Anasconda Copper Mining Company has begun to mine zinc ore at its Orphan Girl mine in Butte, Mont. This mine has been closed since June, 1930. This will give part time employment to 300 or 400 men. In addition, about 100 men will be employed in a section of the Washoe Zinc Concentrator at Anasconda.

Greek Bank Rate Reduced

LONDON, May 31.—The Greek bank rate has been reduced to 7 per cent from 8 per cent.

Unusual Rise in Prices of Coarse Gray Cloth Goods

Most Spectacular Advance in Several Years—Mill Quotations Up Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 31.—The primary cotton cloth market experienced last week the most spectacular rise in the prices of coarse gray cloths that has occurred in several years. Most of the advance took place in the latter half of the week.

The first half of the week was marked by a steady flow of business at the recently established prices, and was described as the most invigorating business of the current activity.

There seemed to be an entire absence of speculative buying, but an increasing number of actual consumers bought not only for their present needs, but as much as possible in anticipation of future needs.

Mills quite generally declined to accept orders for delivery beyond July. This reluctance of the mills to sell for late summer and early fall deliveries made buyers still more eager, and they began to take large quantities of any delivery available.

The mills advanced prices several times in one day. It is reported that one large buyer paid five different prices before he completed his purchase. On Saturday the demand continued strong but very few mills participated in the business, preferring to wait for a thorough understanding of conditions.

Cost of Production

There appeared to be considerable confusion in the market over the probable increase in cost of production, and a rumor became current that the Government intended to limit possible working hours to 32 a week. After the meeting of the committee representing the Cotton Textile Institute, the American Cotton Manufacturing Association and the National Cotton Textile Association with the Government, the committee stated that the 40-80 hours a week would be the most likely schedule.

The Government prefers to deal with the most comprehensive organization, at the meeting above mentioned it presented the adherence to its plans of 90 per cent of the operating spindles of the industry. It is expected that the other 10 per cent will soon follow and join the industry as this was told that the industry did not agree on a working schedule the Government would step in and enforce one not so acceptable. It is felt that the converters will fall into line with any regulations made by mutual agreement with the institute.

Outlook for Prices

The agent of a large southern mill stated during the week that if the 40-80 hour schedule went into effect it would mean that print cloth recently selling at 4 1/2 cents a yard would have to sell at 7 cents a yard. It was such statements as these that are causing the growing belief that the schedule would become effective about June 15 that started the scramble to buy goods irrespective of price. Many wholesalers and converters began to anticipate their future needs realizing that current prices were very low.

There was not so much excitement in the fine goods division but a steady demand over a wide range of constructions continued all week making a very fine weekly volume for that division. Prices were advanced in some constructions, but not in the spectacular manner of print cloths. The greatest gain was shown in combed broadcloths.

There were "railer" advances in lawns, doties, volleys, and plaques. In the rayon goods, mills were unable to do any business owing to the uncertainty of getting supplies of yarn.

Associated Gas Co. Output Is Increasing

Net electric production of 48,455,031 units (kwh) for the week ended May 20, is reported by the Associated Gas & Electric System, an increase of 16.3 per cent.

This is the fifth consecutive week in which increases were effected over the corresponding periods of last year, it cannot be assumed that this improvement in output will result in anywhere near a proportionate increase in earnings available for interest charges.

Since 1931, there have been numerous rate reductions and taxes have materially increased. In addition, the sales of gas causing the output increase are, for the most part, industrial sales at the lowest rates. When carried back two years, the comparison shows that the net output was 4.3 per cent lower than the like week in 1931.

Farmer's Income Rises

Money is again finding its way to the farmer's pocket, and the strength of rising agricultural prices is beginning to show some measure of effect on the cash income of the rural population, according to indications based on studies made by the State Street Research and Management Corporation in conjunction with the Corn Industry Commission.

Estimate of farm cash income reveals an increase that is not only sharply above the 1932 figure, but also above the April of last year and represents the first increase from any corresponding month of a previous year since 1929.

Allied Kid Co. Expands

The Allied Kid Company has acquired the New Castle Leather Company, Incorporated, of New York and the New York Manufacturing Company of Delaware, thereby increasing its capacity by about one-fourth. This expansion will involve no public financing, Robert B. Singer and J. Wirt Willis, former Newcastle executives, now become vice-presidents of the Allied Kid Company.

Cotton Prices Rise

NEW YORK, May 31.—A sharp opening advance in cotton was followed by moderate reactions today. After selling up to 8 1/2 at the start, July eased to 8 1/4, but there was sufficient buying to give the market a steady undertone on the declines and July was selling about 8 1/4 at 2 o'clock. The general market then showed gains of 1/4 to 3/4 in the afternoon.

Socony-Vacuum Corp. Faces A More Promising Outlook

Expects Federal Measures to Aid Earnings—Shows Return of Earning Power in 1932—Foreign Business Large—Financial Strength Notable

By G. R. ERIKSON

Now that state-federal control of the oil industry is a near possibility in view of the oil regulation bill which is being considered by a committee of the House of Representatives, and in view of President Roosevelt's desire for such action, investor interests have shown keen interest in oil securities which have been selling at thoroughly deflated levels for a long period.

Especially has attention centered in the Socony-Vacuum Corporation, which has accumulated large inventories which would benefit materially from such advances in price as are expected to follow adherence to pro-ration orders or agreements to curtail production to a figure comparable with current demand. Socony-Vacuum Corporation, with three large producing subsidiaries, falls within such a category, though being a completely integrated unit in the industry, it has other strings to its bow.

In 1932, Socony showed a net loss of over \$4,000,000, though this deficit should be viewed in the light of a deduction from earnings for depreciation, depletion and amortization of more than \$4,700,000.

Last year, despite a similarly heavy deduction and demoralized conditions in the industry, the company was able to report net earnings in excess of \$5,000,000. Although cash dividends for 1932 were several times reported profits, the eye of the seeker for other pertinent facts is attracted to the huge total of current assets of not far from \$300,000,000, almost six times current liabilities.

Fully Integrated Company

The Socony-Vacuum Corporation has had only one full year of operations, the present organization having been incorporated in July, 1931. It is the result of the merger of New York and Vacuum Oil Companies which were merged as a means of more effectively meeting the changed competitive and business conditions. The combine gave Vacuum some 40 stations for distribution points, while Socony benefited from Vacuum's filling station chains in nine eastern and midwestern states and from a big foreign business which constituted about two-thirds of the latter's yearly sales volume.

Socony's crude oil business was engaged chiefly in crude oil production, and in refining and selling gasoline and kerosene. Vacuum sold high-grade lubricating oils, such as "Mobilol" and "Garlogol," and kerosene and gasoline abroad. Socony's crude oil subsidiaries have a capacity of 47,500 barrels a day.

Casinghead gasoline plants are operated in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, and California. Socony's crude oil subsidiaries have a capacity of 47,500 barrels a day.

Casinghead gasoline plants are operated in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, and California. Socony's crude oil subsidiaries have a capacity of 47,500 barrels a day.

Both of the constituent companies were liberal cash dividend payers in 1932, but the dividend finally was omitted in the latter part of the year. There is only one class of stock outstanding, consisting of 31,708,469 shares of \$25 value. It is currently quoted around 11.

A Window in Wall Street

Morgan Statesmanship

IT MAY be granted that a firm well founded can operate with success on less statesmanship than that which contributed to its establishment. This is apparent in the nature of things in the investment business; success adds to resources; and resources make for the monetary power that reinforces credit. The Morgan firm has profited by such a development. Since the present senior partner, John D. Morgan, has agreed that Mr. Walter Baggett calls a "privileged opportunity." At the same time no aspect of the work has engrossed Mr. Morgan more than the enlistment of partners.

His aim has been constantly to develop a continuing statesmanship to fill the place once occupied by the statesmanship of his father, "Morgan the Magnificent." The latest recruit was Seymour Parker Gilbert, former Agent General for German reparations payments, who in his career in the United States Treasury Mr. Gilbert developed the stature which eventually fitted him for the task not only of carrying forward Morgan tradition but also of contributing to Morgan statesmanship. He arrived and accepted an offer of a Morgan partnership as soon as the Young plan released Germany from the international trusteeship which was focused in Mr. Gilbert. It is everywhere agreed that Mr. Morgan has picked just as wisely in his other choices.

Cut-Rate Stock

The sale of securities at cut rates has had such an airing in Washington that the opinion here is that it is bound to occupy a prominent place in the forthcoming convention. It has discussed this abuse before. Several years ago its committee on business problems sought to establish a code of ethics for the investment banking business which would place all buyers, large and small, on the same basis. An exception, of course, was made for those engaged in distributing securities. As with wholesale buyers of other commodities, their profit as middlemen comes from the purchase of stock at one price and the sale of it at another. If Morgan's, for instance, had offered the stock they themselves bought for

\$20 at some price above \$20, the complaint would not be so great. But they gave their friends the opportunity of buying at cut rates, which they themselves had paid wholesale. The code as at present developed but not accepted would even rule out cut-rate concessions to institutional buyers, let alone individuals.

Capital Gains Tax

If the Administration does away with the capital gains and losses tax, the cut would be equivalent to closing the stable door after the horse has been stolen. Judging from the behavior of the stock market, this year looks like being one of capital gains and losses. In theory the Government should profit by such a situation. However, the capitalist must realize his paper gains by selling his holdings before the Government can collect a penny. How many do so? Not many; they stay in the market longer than they otherwise would. Many a fortune has been wrecked by the unwillingness of stockholders to sell their shares because the income tax collector was waiting around the corner for his share.

Dividends or Wages

The retention of the \$9 dividend for American Telephone & Telegraph Company has not passed without criticism. Tel. & Tel., reputedly the biggest corporation in the world, has not followed the rule which has been practiced by many other corporations of putting wages ahead of dividends. Wages have been reduced. Dividends have stayed put. It is held in some quarters that Tel. & Tel. might have led the way in the restoration of wage schedules. The reply to the critics is in two or three parts. Tel. & Tel. has a justifiable reputation as a real service corporation. The \$9 dividend has been maintained since 1928, and in 1929 Mr. Walter S. Clifford warned stockholders who were expecting an extra plum or two that service to consumers came first. Stockholders are classed half of the 268,000 employees, and these own an average of 10 shares. The other stockholders are distributed throughout the country and include all manner of people, who will certainly use their dividend disbursements for consumption purposes.

Administration Urged to Ease The Debt Strain

Twentieth Century Fund Suggests Adjustment Agencies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 31.—The establishment of government agencies to facilitate the adjustment of existing long-term debts, federal control of the volume of money to fit the nation's monetary needs, and enforced publicity for, and government regulation of, future capital outlays and security issues are among the proposals for the solution of the nation's debt problems recommended in the final report on the Internal Debt of the United States, prepared under the auspices of the Twentieth Century Fund. The volume appears under the editorship of Evans Clark, director.

The proposals have been based on an extensive study of the amount of debts in each field, which the report estimates make a national total of \$124,000,000, and of the capacity of debtors to meet their obligations, which are estimated to represent in debt service approximately 15 per cent of the total present national income.

Easing Payment Terms

Recognizing that debt strains can be mitigated both by easing the terms of payment and by increasing the income of the debtor, the proposals made to cope with the problem of both present and future debts are directed not only to the adjustment and regulation of the debts themselves, but also to the stimulation and stabilization of general business conditions.

Investigators contend that the bulk of the existing debts can be supported under conditions of reasonable business activity at the present or somewhat higher price levels; that, while some debts must ultimately be written off and some enterprises must go through the receivership mill, it is not possible to determine which debts are essentially unsound (except in extreme cases) until a reasonable level of business activity has been established; and finally, that the economic disorganization and the destruction of values which would result, and in part have already resulted, from wholesale liquidation of debts, constitute an injury to the people of the community so great that to the extent necessary to prevent the aggravation of this injury, but only to this extent, the rights of individuals must be held in temporary abeyance to the larger rights of the community.

Individual Attention

The recommendations are based upon the further conclusion of the investigators that blanket measures of readjustment of existing debt contracts applying to all alike, even in a single field, are unwise and that individual attention must be given to the circumstances of each individual case.

The report urges, however, that Government agencies be set up which will be clothed with authority to prevent unnecessary foreclosures, and which will facilitate reasonable settlements between debtors and creditors, and that public funds be used to refinance those debts which can be paid when general business conditions improve.

Against difficulties with future debts, the report recommends measures which will reduce the volume of long-term obligations by limiting their amount to a reasonable ratio of the value of assets, and which they are issued, and limiting their duration to the assets' prospective existence. The report also suggests the inclusion in future debt contracts of a clause which would permit automatic adjustment of interest and principal payments in times of severe economic depression.

Stabilization Needed

Emphasizing the fact that the stabilization of prices and business conditions would do more than anything else to prevent strains in the payment of well-secured future debts, the report recommends government control or supervision of money and credit. "An adequate control of the volume of money" by some central authority is proposed and if such an agency cannot fit the supply of money to the country's monetary needs, nationalization of the banks would become "imperative." The report further proposes public reporting to a Federal Government agency of all new capital outlays and security issues and the use of such data in "determining the necessity or desirability of establishing a more direct government control of saving and capital creation."

A specific summary of the above recommendations consists of individual adjustment between debtor and creditor, establishment of an administrative mechanism in each particular field, reduction of interest rates, reduction or waiving of amortization charges, reasonable extensions of time for maturing obligations, refunding and refinancing maturing obligations, probably by the Government and the elimination as far as possible of foreclosures.

Among the trustees of the Twentieth Century Fund are Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War; Edward A. Filene, president of William Filene's Sons Company; Roscoe Pound, dean of Harvard law school and Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of the General Electric Company.

Railroad Earnings Report

NEW YORK, May 31.—April earnings reports of the railroads indicate that gross revenues had the smallest percentage decrease from the previous year since 1924, when the decrease was 1.5 per cent. Since May, 1930, total operating revenues for April are estimated at \$218,000,000, or 14.4 per cent under April, 1932, while net operating income for all class one roads is estimated at \$18,000,000, a decline of about 8 per cent.

Lee Rubber & Tire Loss

For the six months ended April 30, Lee Rubber Tire Corporation reported a subsidiary, the Republic Rubber Company, report net loss of \$198,190 after taxes, depreciation, etc., compared with a net loss of \$48,676 in the like period of the preceding fiscal year.

Department Stores Sales in New York

NEW YORK, May 31.—Total April sales of reporting department stores in this district were 10 per cent below a year ago, the smallest decrease since December, 1931. June 1 review of New York Federal Reserve agent says.

"While the late date of Easter contributed largely to the favorable showing in April, total sales for the whole period from the middle of March to the end of April showed a considerably smaller decrease than previous months."

"Continued improvement the first half of May is indicated by reports from department stores in the metropolitan area of New York, which showed sales only 5 per cent below the corresponding period of 1932."

Living Costs For April Off 9.3 P. C. From Year Before

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 31.—Although there were practically no changes between March and April in average food prices and in the cost of sundries, declines in rents and clothing prices, and seasonal reductions in coal prices lowered total living costs 0.4 per cent between these two months, according to the indexes computed by the National Industrial Conference Board. The reduction in living costs in April of this year since April, 1932, was 9.3 per cent, and since April, 1929, 27.9 per cent.

The purchasing value of the dollar was 139.9 cents in April, 1933, as compared with 100 cents in 1929.

The comparative stability of food prices between March and April is in contrast to their behavior during the preceding five months, when they declined substantially from month to month, although it is not the first time during the current depression that only slight changes were noted. Compared with the price levels of April, 1932, and April, 1929, food prices have dropped 12.4 per cent and 40.4 per cent, respectively.

Rents continued their downward trend, declining 0.9 per cent between March and April, which made them 14.2 per cent lower than in April, 1932, and 30.5 per cent lower than in April, 1929. From cities with the 172 cities from which rent quotations were received lower rentals were reported in April than in March; from five cities increases were reported; and from the remaining cities, no changes.

Clothing prices fell 0.3 per cent between March and April, bringing them 11.3 per cent below the level of April, 1932, and 38.6 per cent below that of April, 1929.

Coal prices declined 2.2 per cent last month, seasonally, between March and April. Compared with April of last year and of four years ago coal prices have been reduced 4.0 per cent and 12.4 per cent respectively.

A slight decline in the prices of household necessities made the April sundries index 0.1 per cent lower than that of March, 4.0 per cent lower than in April, 1932, and 10.3 per cent lower than in April, 1929.

Relative Index Nos. of P. C. De. Imp. in Cost of Living since April, 1929 (Family Average Prices May 31, 1933)

Item	P. C. Apr. '33	Mar. '33	Apr. '33
Food	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing	99.6	99.6	99.6
Clothing	99.7	99.7	99.7
Coal and light	99.6	99.6	99.6
Gas and elec.	99.5	99.5	99.5
Sundries	99.9	99.9	99.9
Weighted avg. of all items	99.5	99.5	99.5

*Based on food price index of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

New York Bank Stocks Advance 6 P. C. in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 31.—The New York City bank stock market advanced sharply during the past week, the aggregate market value of the 16 leading issues, as compiled by Holt, Rose & Troster, ending the week at \$1,506,620,000, compared with \$1,424,705,000 at the close of the previous week, an increase of \$81,915,000, or 5.7 per cent. This compares with the 1933 low of \$1,065,746,000 established on April 5 and with the low point for the depression recorded on May 31, 1932, of \$820,000,000. The average yield of the 16 stocks is now 10.1 per cent, compared with 5.83 per cent on May 19. The current market value of the 16 "tocks" is now 1.08 times their known book value compared with 0.75 on May 19. Based upon current figures, 16 stocks are now quoted at an average of 11.1 times their known earnings compared with 10.4 on May 19.

Dividends

South Penn Oil Company declared a quarterly dividend of 20 cents, payable June 30 to stock of record June 15.

Hygrade-Sylvania Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

South Porto Rico Sugar Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Wesson Oil & Snowdrift, Inc., declared a dividend of 15 cents on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Union Transportation Company declared a semi-annual dividend payable July 1 to stock of record June 9. This is the same rate paid Jan. 1, last, under rental agreement with Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company covering dividend up to July 1, 1934. Previous rate was \$1.50 semi-annually.

S. S. Kresge Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred, payable June 30 to stock of record June 15.

Bell Telephone Company of Canada declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred, payable July 15 to stock of record June 25.

North Western Payments

NEW YORK, May 31.—Chicago & North Western Railway will meet its June 1 interest requirements, according to officials of

NEW JERSEY

HACKENSACK

WILLNER'S CORSET and GLOVE STORE
Where discliminating custom may be obtained
making corsets, garters, gloves, hosiery, lingerie and negligees in the
most stylish and latest styles.
171 MAIN STREET Hack 2-1402

ORITANI FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
Art Flower Design for
Every Occasion
280 MAIN STREET Hack 2-8418

HOBOKEN

HENRY W. GROTE
Watches Diamonds and Jewelry
Our specialties: repairing, setting, jewelry,
to 10 to 15 to 20 P. M.
14 NEWARK STREET
Open Monday 4 to 6 P. M. (Open Saturday 10 to 12)
Evening 6 to 8 P. M.

JERSEY CITY

Central Jewelry Store

W. M. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
300 CENTRAL AVENUE
Next to City Theatre
SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION
GLASSES
DR. ERNEST ENGEL
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
Hours: 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Wednesday 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
5 SHERMAN PLACE
Near cor. of Central Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service which is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Montclair 2-3450, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 11 except Saturdays
470 PARK STREET

Post Office Delicatessen

391 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Specialists in Salads, Cold Cuts,
Fine Cheese, Caviar, etc.

WITTROCK'S

Homemade Cakes and Sliced Nut Meats
Try our Famous Sliced Nut Meats
Our Tea Room Cannot Be Excelled.
Luncheon and Dinner Served.
Two Stores: 12 Church St., Montclair, N. J.
2-2220; 203 Bellevue Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J., 2-2454

KNIERING BROS. INC.

FUEL
COAL—OIL—COKE—WOOD
FERTILIZER and LAWN SEED

BENNINGTON MARKET

High-Grade Meats, Poultry, Fancy
Fruit and Vegetables
Royal Sliced Groceries
30 and 28 SOUTH MULLIKEN AVE.
Tel. Montclair 2-4810

Stanley M. Crowell Co.

Guid Opticians
Full line of
TYCOS THERMOMETERS
28 South Park Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

Buy Now and Save

Don't overbuy, but select now some of the
foodstuffs you will take to your summer
home. Prices are slowly advancing.
12-oz. Jar Derby Oat Tonic 50c
Derby and Chicken Soup, 2 cans 25c
Horned Vegetable Soup, 2 cans 25c
The MONTCLAIR FOOD CO., Inc.
311 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Free Delivery Phone 2-5220-2221

Grace M. Cunningham

Montclair's most exclusive Millinery Shop
Extraordinarily Low Prices
Prevail Throughout
497 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.
Telephone 2-2610

C. JOHNSON & CO.

Incorporated
WINDOW SHADES
and **AWNINGS**
345 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.
Telephone 2-5200

Mary Barclay Dress Shop

The Shop of Personal Service for
Women and the Junior Miss
Also Stockings, Costume Jewelry and
Accessories
42 CHURCH STREET, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-7233

HENRY F. GOEPFERT

Tires—Exide Batteries—Vulcanizing
Road Service
BLOOMFIELD AVE. AND ORANGE ROAD
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-0610

HENK'S Inc.

JEWELERS Established 1889
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

E. W. ADAMS

Adams Packard
General Automobile Repairing
204 GLENDALE AVE., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-1588

The Linen Shop, Inc.

E. B. and J. H. CLEGG
Now located at
418 Bloomfield Ave.
Massman Building
Blanche-Elaine Corset Shop
CORSETS—BRASSIERES
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
499 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-0894

MRS. E. G. BONER

Announces the reopening of her Employment
Agency, formerly opened in Montclair for
over 25 years. The same efficient and con-
scientious service will be offered in supplying
trained domestic help. All applications in-
vestigated. Trust insuring integrity and satis-
faction to patrons.
455 Bloomfield Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J.
Tel. Glen Ridge 2-7754

NEWARK

SWANSON & STEHLI

General
Electrical
Contractors
Radio and Electric
Refrigeration of load-
ing makes sold on
"convenient terms"

A Real GIFT SHOP

Attractions in gifts for
every occasion.
Motor Repairs of
all makes.

NEWARK

SWANSON & STEHLI

General
Electrical
Contractors
Radio and Electric
Refrigeration of load-
ing makes sold on
"convenient terms"

A Real GIFT SHOP

Attractions in gifts for
every occasion.
Motor Repairs of
all makes.

NEW JERSEY

PATERSON

ALEXANDER HAMILTON
Cleaning, Dyeing and Tailoring
4018 RUMANA, Prop.
1 CLARK ST. Tel. Paterson 2-1840
RATES: JACOB'S and BUCK'S on Sale
GLEN ROCK
CLIFTON
HAWTHORNE

PLAINFIELD

THE STATE TRUST CO.

EVERY BANKING FACILITY
TO MEET YOUR NEED
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

TEPPER BROS.

A Safe Place to Shop
WEST FRONT ST. Tel. 6-3106

REVILLON FRERES

FUR STORAGE 2%
402 PARK AVE. Tel. Pat. 6-4782

SUNSHINE STORES

Groceries—Fruit—Vegetables
Blossom Hill Farms—Grade A—Raw Milk
Heavy Whipping Cream
110 E. NEWBURY STREET
Tel. Pat. 6-3878-3879

RAHWAY

FRED K. SCHOENFELD

Specializing in Simmons Beds, Springs
and Mattresses, Heywood-Wakefield
Baby Carriages
30 IRVING STREET TEL. RAHWAY 7-0199

RIDGEFIELD PARK

KOPPERS FUEL OIL
SEABOARD COKE
CARR'S CLEAN COAL
Tel. HACK. 2-0067

H. H. LUDEWIG

HARDWARE
Garden Fertilizers—Grass Seed
Lawn Rollers—House Paints
205 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-2009

RIDGEWOOD

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
Lerwiller & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm products
1200 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE.
Telephone Ridge 6-7292 Open Evenings
Harper Method Shop
Permanent Waving
Care of the Scalp
ANNA H. SMITH Tel. 6-1911
14 OAK STREET

WESTFIELD

AT ONE TIME
A 2nd floor apt. to go to different
places to get gas, fire, battery, lubri-
cation, Electrical and Laundry Service
Now we have it all in one place
THIS IS THE PLACE
WESTFIELD STORAGE BATTERY and
SUPPLY CO. INC.
121-223 North Ave. Phone Westfield 2-1024

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

FAMOUS SHOES
Peacock
Vitality
Antioch
Arch-Presever
Nette
Flourish
WETHERHILL & METZGER
119 HAMILTON STREET
ALLENTOWN PENN.

Hess Brothers

Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania
Department Store

H. LEH & CO.

DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN PA.
Fashion and Quality at
Thrill Prices

CHESTER

RIGHT NOW
Order Those Awnings
From D. SPRUANCE HALL
22ND AND UPLAND STS. PHONE 6613

ERIE

Trest, Reynolds & Richardson Co.
ERIE'S DEPARTMENT STORE
Women's Dresses in a special value
group. For street, business, formal,
etc., each \$10.00.

Fur Trimmed

Suits and Coats
Half Price
Trost and Lacey
Repairing, Remodeling, Cold Storage
Furs Cleaned the Furrier's Way
Without Submergence
S. NORLAND Phone 65-268
1115 East Lake Road

HARRISBURG

"Creme Lilas"
Our Own Vanishing Cream
GORGAS DRUG STORES
18 NORTH THIRD STREET
WALNUT AND COURT STREETS
AND NORTH THIRD STREET

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG

(Continued)
George N. Barnes
Finest
Table Supplies
SECOND STREET AT STATE
TELEPHONE 6790

PITTSBURGH

MILLINERY
New Dress Styles, Hosiery and
Fabric. New and novel designs.
Assortment of spring cloths.
Large, medium and small headpieces
\$1.00 to \$4.75
BEVERLY DRESS SHOP
Millinery Department
305 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GRACE'S

331 OLIVER AVENUE
Washable Sheers and Cottons in pastel
shades from
\$3.99 to \$10.00
Hats 99c

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET
No farther away than your telephone
Linden 6100
Lincoln and Sprague Ave., Bellevue

READING

B. & J. SAYLOR
The all-year-round breakfast food.
SHREDDED WHEAT
4TH AND PENN STREETS Tel. 6295

CRYSTAL RESTAURANT

339-341 Penn Street Reading, Pa.
"Nearly 22 Years on the Square"

St. Lawrence MILK

221 SOUTH 9TH STREET
LINCOLN AND SPRAGUE AVE., BELLEVUE

SCRANTON

RENOVIZE
And buy your paint and wall paper
from
CHAMBERLAIN PAINT CO., Inc.
PITTSBURGH
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE
Pittsburgh Products
ROSSELL PHILLIPS
"Insurance with Service"
Specializing in ANNUITIES
of the
SUN LIFE OF CANADA
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
506-7 Brooks Building

Whittemore's

SHOE POLISHES
(Mail orders filled)
Gourmet Shoe Refinishers
Men's half shoes and heels, 75c and up
Ladies' half shoes and heels, 75c and up
We call for and deliver
Also a branch of City Cleaners
MOFFITT'S
140 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE
The Chamberlain
Products
Include furniture polish, clean all soap-
that doesn't remove paint—floor and por-
tability wax, de-lacquers, insect liquids,
made at the T. D. Chamberlain factory
1206 CEDAR AVENUE
Salesroom, 334-336 Adams Avenue

SEWICKLEY

Campney's Grocery
"The best place to
market after all"

UPPER DARBY

RESTAURANT
Platter Lunch, 25c
Complete Luncheon, 35c
Full Course, Dinner, 50c. 65c
MARKET AT 69TH STREET

GERBER

Shoe Repairing Service
69th St. Theatre Bldg., Phone Boulevard 191
Whittemore's Shoe Polishes
Shoes called for and delivered

W. S. BOOND

Barber
6820 Market St., Upper Darby, Pa.

UPPER DARBY

Lansdowne
Phone Madison 530
INTERBORO LAUNDRY
All Family Laundry Services
Including Damp Wash
Stewart Ave. at Hueston Road
West Philadelphia and Suburban
Collection and Delivery

WILKINSBURG

AWNINGS
BEAUTY, COLOR, COMFORT
WALTER L. ZISCHKAU
524 OSBORNE ST. Valley 2323-1
Furtz Creek, Pa.

C. W. DIETZ

MILK—CREAM
Dietz's Sweet Cream Butter
Whitman's Chocolate Syrup
"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are
pleasing the most discriminating
housewife. Try them."
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
40-42 ANDERSON AVE., YORK, PENNA.

YORK

MILK—CREAM
Dietz's Sweet Cream Butter
Whitman's Chocolate Syrup
"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are
pleasing the most discriminating
housewife. Try them."
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
40-42 ANDERSON AVE., YORK, PENNA.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a
line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. An advertisement
occupying three lines must be for at least two insertions. An application blank
and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most
of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ALLENSTON, MASS., 118 Commonwealth Ave.,
near Brighton Ave.—One-room above, two-
room apartment, \$35 to \$45. A.D.C. 548.

APARTMENTS, Brookline, Mass., 2 minutes
from North Station, at 45 Longwood Ave.—High-
class, modern, furnished, 2 or 3 rooms, bath and
bath; rent \$25 to \$35. Apply 800 P. or
telephone 889, 200.

FURNISHED DELIGHTFUL TWO-ROOM

Apartment adjacent to
The Christian Church, 345
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
244 Chestnut Street, Boston, KEN. 9482

NEW YORK CITY

309 West 109th Street—"The Edgemoor"
Comfortable housing for apartment dwellers
near Riverside Drive, 2nd floor, 2 rooms,
bath, kitchen, refrigerator, gas stove, central
heating, and 4th Avenue bus only 1 block away.
2 ROOMS—\$25.00
VERY INVITING TERRACE
Free gas for cooking and refrigeration, 14-hour
electricity, central heating, gas stove, central
heating, and 4th Avenue bus only 1 block away.
Management Agent on premises. Write for
application blank.

N. Y. C., 333 West 1st St.—Furnished and
unfurnished apartments for rent. Tel. Endi-
cott 2-1780, call before 10 P. M.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Furnished, 2-room, 4-
room, 5-room, 6-room, 7-room, 8-room, 9-
room, 10-room, 11-room, 12-room, 13-room,
14-room, 15-room, 16-room, 17-room, 18-room,
19-room, 20-room, 21-room, 22-room, 23-room,
24-room, 25-room, 26-room, 27-room, 28-room,
29-room, 30-room, 31-room, 32-room, 33-room,
34-room, 35-room, 36-room, 37-room, 38-room,
39-room, 40-room, 41-room, 42-room, 43-room,
44-room, 45-room, 46-room, 47-room, 48-room,
49-room, 50-room, 51-room, 52-room, 53-room,
54-room, 55-room, 56-room, 57-room, 58-room,
59-room, 60-room, 61-room, 62-room, 63-room,
64-room, 65-room, 66-room, 67-room, 68-room,
69-room, 70-room, 71-room, 72-room, 73-room,
74-room, 75-room, 76-room, 77-room, 78-room,
79-room, 80-room, 81-room, 82-room, 83-room,
84-room, 85-room, 86-room, 87-room, 88-room,
89-room, 90-room, 91-room, 92-room, 93-room,
94-room, 95-room, 96-room, 97-room, 98-room,
99-room, 100-room, 101-room, 102-room, 103-room,
104-room, 105-room, 106-room, 107-room, 108-room,
109-room, 110-room, 111-room, 112-room, 113-room,
114-room, 115-room, 116-room, 117-room, 118-room,
119-room, 120-room, 121-room, 122-room, 123-room,
124-room, 125-room, 126-room, 127-room, 128-room,
129-room, 130-room, 131-room, 132-room, 133-room,
134-room, 135-room, 136-room, 137-room, 138-room,
139-room, 140-room, 141-room, 142-room, 143-room,
144-room, 145-room, 146-room, 147-room, 148-room,
149-room, 150-room, 151-room, 152-room, 153-room,
154-room, 155-room, 156-room, 157-room, 158-room,
159-room, 160-room, 161-room, 162-room, 163-room,
164-room, 165-room, 166-room, 167-room, 168-room,
169-room, 170-room, 171-room, 172-room, 173-room,
174-room, 175-room, 176-room, 177-room, 178-room,
179-room, 180-room, 181-room, 182-room, 183-room,
184-room, 185-room, 186-room, 187-room, 188-room,
189-room, 190-room, 191-room, 192-room, 193-room,
194-room, 195-room, 196-room, 197-room, 198-room,
199-room, 200-room, 201-room, 202-room, 203-room,
204-room, 205-room, 206-room, 207-room, 208-room,
209-room, 210-room, 211-room, 212-room, 213-room,
214-room, 215-room, 216-room, 217-room, 218-room,
219-room, 220-room, 221-room, 222-room, 223-room,
224-room, 225-room, 226-room, 227-room, 228-room,
229-room, 230-room, 231-room, 232-room, 233-room,
234-room, 235-room, 236-room, 237-room, 238-room,
239-room, 240-room, 241-room, 242-room, 243-room,
244-room, 245-room, 246-room, 247-room, 248-room,
249-room, 250-room, 251-room, 252-room, 253-room,
254-room, 255-room, 256-room, 257-room, 258-room,
259-room, 260-room, 261-room, 262-room, 263-room,
264-room, 265-room, 266-room, 267-room, 268-room,
269-room, 270-room, 271-room, 272-room, 273-room,
274-room, 275-room, 276-room, 277-room, 278-room,
279-room, 280-room, 281-room, 282-room, 283-room,
284-room, 285-room, 286-room, 287-room, 288-room,
289-room, 290-room, 291-room, 292-room, 293-room,
294-room, 295-room, 296-room, 297-room, 298-room,
299-room, 300-room, 301-room, 302-room, 303-room,
304-room, 305-room, 306-room, 307-room, 308-room,
309-room, 310-room, 311-room, 312-room, 313-room,
314-room, 315-room, 316-room, 317-room, 318-room,
319-room, 320-room, 321-room, 322-room, 323-room,
324-room, 325-room, 326-room, 327-room, 328-room,
329-room, 330-room, 331-room, 332-room, 333-room,
334-room, 335-room, 336-room, 337-room, 338-room,
339-room, 340-room, 341-room, 342-room, 343-room,
344-room, 345-room, 346-room, 347-room, 348-room,
349-room, 350-room, 351-room, 352-room, 353-room,
354-room, 355-room, 356-room, 357-room, 358-room,
359-room, 360-room, 361-room, 362-room, 363-room,
364-room, 365-room, 366-room, 367-room, 368-room,
369-room, 370-room, 371-room, 372-room, 373-room,
374-room, 375-room, 376-room, 377-room, 378-room,
379-room, 380-room, 381-room, 382-room, 383-room,
384-room, 385-room, 386-room, 387-room, 388-room,
389-room, 390-room, 391-room, 392-room, 393-room,
394-room, 395-room, 396-room, 397-room, 398-room,
399-room, 400-room, 401-room, 402-room, 403-room,
404-room, 405-room, 406-room, 407-room, 408-room,
409-room, 410-room, 411-room, 412-room, 413-room,
414-room, 415-room, 416-room, 417-room, 418-room,
419-room, 420-room, 421-room, 422-room, 423-room,
424-room, 425-room, 426-room, 427-room, 428-room,
429-room, 430-room, 431-room, 432-room, 433-room,
434-room, 435-room, 436-room, 437-room, 438-room,
439-room, 440-room, 441-room, 442-room, 443-room,
444-room, 445-room, 446-room, 447-room, 448-room,
449-room, 450-room, 451-room, 452-room, 453-room,
454-room, 455-room, 456-room, 457-room, 458-room,
459-room, 460-room, 461-room, 462-room, 463-room,
464-room, 465-room, 466-room, 467-room, 468-room,
469-room, 470-room, 471-room, 472-room, 473-room,
474-room, 475-room, 476-room, 477-room, 478-room,
479-room, 480-room, 481-room, 482-room, 483-room,
484-room, 485-room, 486-room, 487-room, 488-room,
489-room, 490-room, 491-room, 492-room, 493-room,
494-room, 495-room, 496-room, 497-room, 498-room,
499-room, 500-room, 501-room, 502-room, 503-room,
504-room, 505-room, 506-room, 507-room, 508-room,
509-room, 510-room, 511-room, 512-room, 513-room,
514-room, 515-room, 516-room, 517-room, 518-room,
519-room, 520-room, 521-room, 522-room, 523-room,
524-room, 525-room, 526-room, 527-room, 528-room,
529-room, 530-room, 531-room, 532-room, 533-room,
534-room, 535-room, 536-room, 537-room, 538-room,
539-room, 540-room, 541-room, 542-room, 543-room,
544-room, 545-room, 546-room, 547-room, 548-room,
549-room, 550-room, 551-room, 552-room, 553-room,
554-room, 555-room, 556-room, 557-room, 558-room,
559-room, 560-room, 561-room, 562-room, 563-room,
564-room, 565-room, 566-room, 567-room, 568-room,
569-room, 570-room, 571-room, 572-room, 573-room,
574-room, 575-room, 576-room, 577-room, 578-room,
579-room, 580-room, 581-room, 582-room, 583-room,
584-room, 585-room, 586-room, 587-room, 588-room,
589-room, 590-room, 591-room, 592-room, 593-room,
594-room, 595-room, 596-room, 597-room, 598-room,
599-room, 600-room, 601-room, 602-room, 603-room,
604-room, 605-room, 606-room, 607-room, 608-room,
609-room, 610-room, 611-room, 612-room, 613-room,
614-room, 615-room, 616-room, 617-room, 618-room,
619-room, 620-room, 621-room, 622-room, 623-room,
624-room, 625-room, 626-room, 627-room, 628-room,
629-room, 630-room, 631-room, 632-room, 63

Mitchell Signed Unchanged Report On Income Tax

Witness Declared He Drew
Up the Statement From
Records

NEW YORK, May 31.—The trial of Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, formerly chairman of the Board of the National City Bank, on charges of income tax evasions aggregating \$858,429 in 1929 and 1930, went on in Federal court again today before Judge Henry W. Goddard and a jury, with Mr. Frank W. Black, who made up the banker's income tax reports, on the stand.

Questioned by Mr. Max D. Steuer, counsel for the defendant, Mr. Black declared that Mr. Mitchell never instructed him about making out the tax returns. Mr. Black testified that he always made out Mr. Mitchell's returns from check stubs, records and other documents available to him; that the banker looked the reports over before signing them, but that he "did not recall a time" when Mr. Mitchell had made any change in the reports submitted to him.

Mr. Steuer fought vigorously to get the witness to reconstruct for the jury what Mr. Mitchell had said to him about his acquisition of the 28,300 shares of National City Bank stock, which were figured prominently during the case. The 18,300 shares which Mr. Mitchell sold to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Mitchell, establishing a loss of \$2,872,305 for 1929, formed a major part of that block of stock, which the defense alleges that the banker purchased in the interests of his institution.

Judge Goddard, however, sustaining the objection of United States Attorney George Z. Medalla, ruled that the question related to a general conversation and was, therefore, irrelevant.

"Anything on facts and figures in the work sheets is perfect relevant," the judge said. "But you cannot go into general conversation."

Rephrasing his questions, Mr. Steuer then brought out that the witness had not known anything of the transaction relating to the 18,300 shares which Mrs. Mitchell bought in 1929, and which Mr. Mitchell repurchased from her in 1932, until the banker told him about it.

When Mr. Medalla objected again to a question relating to a conversation the witness had with Mr. Mitchell on the subject of the 18,300 shares, and the two attorneys began to argue the point, Judge Goddard said sharply:

"I told you, Mr. Steuer, there is nothing mysterious about it. There was one conversation, at which two topics were discussed."

At length, the witness was allowed to answer after the question had been rephrased, and he replied that to the best of his recollection, Mr. Mitchell had told him that the sale

had been made to Mrs. Mitchell and showed him correspondence relating to it.

Mr. Black testified that an investigator of the federal income tax department had examined in February, 1931, the data on which Mr. Mitchell's income tax for 1929 was based.

Questioned on payment of \$666,666.67, which the Government alleges Mr. Mitchell received from the National City Company in 1929, and did not include in his income tax report, Mr. Black said that Mr. Mitchell had told him that the National City Company had rescinded the payment and that it would have to be returned.

List Made Millions In Preferred Buying

(Continued from Page 1)

prised one share of common stock and one share of preferred stock, carrying a \$3 dividend. On the general market the price for such units reached about \$100 almost as soon as the first public sale occurred.

Morgan officials who appeared on the stand defended the advance sale practice and declared that the high prices bid for these stocks by the public were unjustified and part of the bull market hysteria of 1929.

An Old English Custom

Mr. George Whitney, partner in Morgan & Co., made a strong defense of the use of so-called preference lists in floating securities.

"They are a perfectly proper method of underwriting," he said, in part. "There are no new things, but are commonly used in London, the oldest security market in the world. We make up the lists from men who are competent financially and mentally, and they realize they take a risk of profit or loss."

In a general defense of the Morgan firm, he denied that it had manipulated markets or that it "controlled" the power companies whose securities they had floated.

Mr. Whitney explained that the Morgan firm has no salesmen, but that "it picks its own clients." Incidentally he declared that Mr. Morgan, head of the firm, does not always get his way in the firm's affairs.

"Was there a public offering of stock of the United Corporation?" asked Mr. Pecora.

"There was no public offering—it was all private," said Mr. Whitney.

Mr. Pecora then introduced the list of original subscribers—those who had been given the favor of coming in on the "ground floor" of securing stock option warrants to the holding corporation for possible subsequent resale in exchange for stock of not over \$27.50.

Morgan Influence Denied On St. Lawrence Waterway

NEW YORK, May 31.—Charges that J. P. Morgan & Co.'s influence was responsible for the opposition of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York for the proposed St. Lawrence waterway are denied in a statement issued by Mr. Lawrence B. Elliman, chairman of the executive committee of the chamber. The charges were made in the United States Senate on Saturday by Senator Robert M. La Follette (R.) of Wisconsin.

In his statement, made public yesterday, Mr. Elliman characterizes as "ridiculous" the suggestion that J. P. Morgan & Co. influenced the action of the Chamber of Commerce. "Our report opposing the St. Lawrence plan was prepared jointly by the committees on internal trade and improvements," the statement says, "and on harbors and shipping, and was submitted by Mr. Elton H. Hooker, chairman of the committee on internal trade and improvements."

"According to the custom of the chamber, the report was submitted first to the executive committee, of which I happen to be chairman, and then at our regular monthly meeting to the general body of members. It was very carefully gotten up and was universally approved. It is utterly ridiculous to say there was any ulterior motive behind it."

Mr. Hooker, in a statement made public simultaneously, declared that he had no interest in J. P. Morgan & Co. and "no connection of any kind with that firm."

"I am neither friendly nor unfriendly toward them," he said. "I am opposed to the St. Lawrence waterway project because it would mean a wholly useless expenditure of public money at a time when the United States Government cannot afford it," he continued. "Furthermore, the benefit would go almost entirely to Canada, and the United States Government certainly cannot afford to spend millions of dollars for the benefit of Canada in these times. Canadian wheat would predominate by 75 to 90 per cent as against 10 to 25 per cent for American wheat using the canal."

Japan Thanks Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Emperor Hirohito of Japan May 29 cabled to President Roosevelt his appreciation for the reception of Viscount Ishii of Japan at the White House last week. "I learn with greatest pleasure of the cordial reception given by you and your Government to Viscount Ishii and his party during their visit to your country and wish to express to you my warmest thanks for this kind of hospitality," he said. "I am fully convinced that the recent conversations in Washington will conduce to the promotion of the welfare of mankind."

Ottawa Juvenile Art To Go to New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA.—The pick of the art work of 11,000 Ottawa public school children from the age of 6 to 13 years

Leader of Egyptian Boy Scouts



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Crown Prince Farouk of Egypt Was Recently Appointed Chairman of the Egyptian Boy Scouts. He is Shown Here Reviewing His Troop After Being Inducted into the Scouts by Zaki El Ibrahim Pascha, Who is Standing Next to Him.

urday by Senator Robert M. La Follette (R.) of Wisconsin.

In his statement, made public yesterday, Mr. Elliman characterizes as "ridiculous" the suggestion that J. P. Morgan & Co. influenced the action of the Chamber of Commerce. "Our report opposing the St. Lawrence plan was prepared jointly by the committees on internal trade and improvements," the statement says, "and on harbors and shipping, and was submitted by Mr. Elton H. Hooker, chairman of the committee on internal trade and improvements."

"According to the custom of the chamber, the report was submitted first to the executive committee, of which I happen to be chairman, and then at our regular monthly meeting to the general body of members. It was very carefully gotten up and was universally approved. It is utterly ridiculous to say there was any ulterior motive behind it."

Mr. Hooker, in a statement made public simultaneously, declared that he had no interest in J. P. Morgan & Co. and "no connection of any kind with that firm."

"I am neither friendly nor unfriendly toward them," he said. "I am opposed to the St. Lawrence waterway project because it would mean a wholly useless expenditure of public money at a time when the United States Government cannot afford it," he continued. "Furthermore, the benefit would go almost entirely to Canada, and the United States Government certainly cannot afford to spend millions of dollars for the benefit of Canada in these times. Canadian wheat would predominate by 75 to 90 per cent as against 10 to 25 per cent for American wheat using the canal."

Japan Thanks Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Emperor Hirohito of Japan May 29 cabled to President Roosevelt his appreciation for the reception of Viscount Ishii of Japan at the White House last week. "I learn with greatest pleasure of the cordial reception given by you and your Government to Viscount Ishii and his party during their visit to your country and wish to express to you my warmest thanks for this kind of hospitality," he said. "I am fully convinced that the recent conversations in Washington will conduce to the promotion of the welfare of mankind."

Ottawa Juvenile Art To Go to New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA.—The pick of the art work of 11,000 Ottawa public school children from the age of 6 to 13 years

is leaving for exhibition purposes in New Zealand. This work consists mainly of samples of writing, lettering, drawings, pastel and poster work, wall-paper designs and pottery and has been assembled for exhibition at the Ottawa show held in conjunction with the South Taranaki Winter Show from June 27 to July 1.

The South Taranaki Show is a follow-up of the Ottawa Imperial Economic Conference and was inspired by the desire to strengthen further the inter-imperial bands and particularly to interest school children in the work of the Empire. After the exhibition, the pupils' work will be displayed in the schools of the Taranaki district. Canadian products and manufactures will also be displayed at the show.

Statue of Lenin To Crown Palace

MOSCOW, May 31.—A gigantic statue of Nikolai Lenin, dwarfing the thousands now dotting Soviet Russia in honor of the leader of the Bolshevik revolution, will crown the much-talked-of Palace of the Soviets, according to the latest plan.

Announcing that a design by B. M. Iofan, Soviet architect, finally has been accepted as the basis for the project after three competitions, the committee of government officials in charge of planning the palace revealed that they intend to surmount the combined office building and large assembly hall with a huge statue of Lenin.

It will be from 55 to 60 yards high. The building itself would form a sort of pedestal for it. Iofan, whose design did not contemplate such a pinnacle, was asked to re-do his plan and incorporate the new feature.

World Chamber Enthusiastic For Gold Resumption

Vienna Delegates Indorse
Proposal That Nations
Return to Standard

VIENNA, May 31.—Delegates to the seventh congress of the International Chamber of Commerce showed their first real burst of enthusiasm today when Prof. T. E. Gregory of Great Britain urged that the nations of the world return to the gold standard.

All attempts to manage a paper currency have only made a bad situation worse, Professor Gregory declared. He said that individual nations are timid about returning to gold because each fears that others will make use of the opportunity to obtain special advantages.

The way to overcome this fear, the British representative told the congress, "is the same as overcoming fear of a lonely road—we must all take the road together."

Other speakers shared his views but Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, of Boston, Mass., warned the Congress to remember that the gold standard really is "90 per cent confidence and 1 per cent gold."

Mr. Wadsworth said he would prefer to emphasize balancing budgets and restoring to its pedestal the old maxim, "as good as a government bond."

Viennese Will Get Direct Routes To Near East Ports

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA.—Arrangements have been completed for opening direct trade connections by way of the River Danube between Vienna and Near Eastern ports, such as Istanbul, Jaffa and Alexandria.

The Roumanian Maritime Service, with its Danubian and Black Sea commercial fleets, is cooperating with Austria to make this service possible.

The Roumanian cities of Braila and Galatz, which have been made Danubian "free ports," will be used for transferring merchandise from river to sea vessels. But the bottling of goods will be made straight through from the sender in Austria to the receiver in Egypt.

Since the Near East is one of Vienna's best customers, it is hoped here that this improvement in shipping facilities will stimulate trade.

Raises Brass Prices

Revere Copper & Brass has advanced prices of all copper and brass products 1/4 cent a pound.

SALAD CREAM

of the Highest Quality, made by

LEA & PERRINS

You CAN'T Run Your Car on SUPERLATIVES!

It isn't the high-sounding adjectives used to describe a gasoline—but the volatility and power units in the gasoline itself that makes the wheels of your car spin around faster and further for less money.

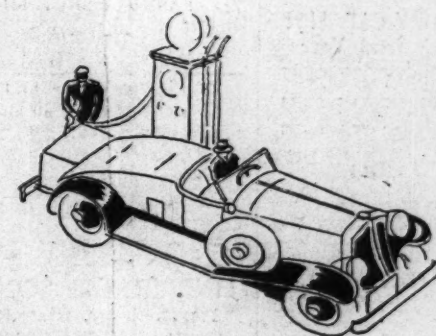
We are always experimenting to improve Jenney products and have just developed this new gasoline. We haven't changed the name or the color but through modern refinements have further perfected what was already a splendid gasoline.

We make no claim that the New Improved Jenney HY-POWER "is a premium gasoline at no extra price." Premium fuels (such as Jenney AERO and ETHYL which have also been improved) are still premium fuels and command a premium price.

What we do offer you in the New Improved Jenney HY-POWER is a premier grade of straight gasoline that will deliver the results—higher anti-knock qualities—quick starting, pep, power and economy at no extra price.

We have proved by conclusive tests that the New Improved Jenney HY-POWER Gasoline will more than "make good" every claim for it. But we prefer to let it speak for itself.

"Just Try" THE NEW IMPROVED

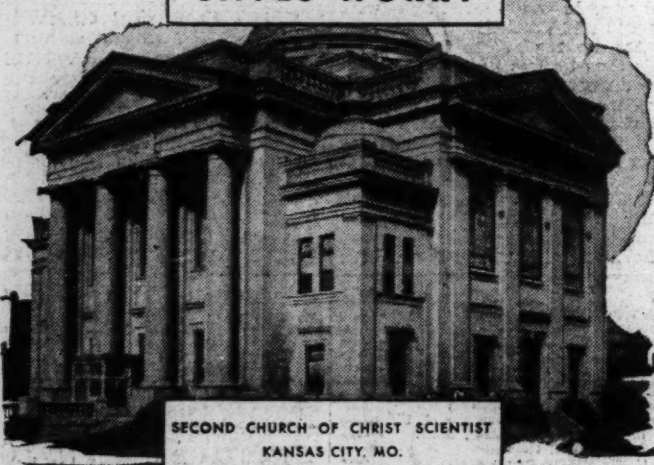


JENNEY HY-POWER GASOLINE

• AT NO EXTRA PRICE

OIL-O-MATIC HUSHED HEAT belongs in your home too!

SAVES MONEY
SAVES WORK
SAVES WORRY



SECOND CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST
KANSAS CITY, MO.

LIKE many another house of worship, from the humblest to the most famous, the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, at Kansas City, Mo., is heated by an Oil-O-Matic. This reliable, universally known "heat without work or worry" heats more homes than any other oil burner in the world.

Your home, your family, deserves the matchless comfort of Oil-O-Matic's perfect warmth. It will not only emancipate your household from furnace slavery for all time, but it will actually lower your heating costs! And Oil-O-Matic itself now sells at the lowest price in history!

Oil-O-Matic is installed in a few hours, right in your present heating plant—steam, vapor, hot water or warm air. Also available as a complete heating plant—a boiler-burner unit of super-efficiency to replace entirely an obsolete or worn out furnace.

Oil-O-Matic owners enjoy many exclusive advantages. Their fuel oil costs them far less than the average oil-burner owner pays because they use the richer, heavier, lower-cost oils.

Telephone today to your nearest Oil-O-Matic dealer for a free inspection of your heating system and a price quotation on Oil-O-Matic. No obligation.

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC
HEATING CORPORATION
Bloomington, Ill.

WILLIAMS
OIL-O-MATIC
HEATING

EASY
TERMS
to Home Owners!

on to "CHICAGO!" CENTURY OF PROGRESS EXPOSITION



THE most amazing and colorful World's Fair of history opens in Chicago June 1st. You can't afford to miss it! Greyhound Lines offer much the best way to reach the Exposition... lower fares, more frequent schedules, lots of comfort, scenic enjoyment you can't equal. Go at a third the cost of driving your own car—save fatigue and worry—by Greyhound.

Save Hours, Dollars with All Expense-Tours

Here are the most attractive All-Expense Tours ever offered World's Fair visitors. Reservations in first-class hotels, admission to Fair grounds, fascinating sightseeing trip over Chicago, other entertainment features—paid in advance at a big saving. (Transportation to Chicago additional). Hours of worry, responsibility taken off your shoulders. Drop in or write for free pictorial folder, all information.

TOUR A—Chicago—7 days—\$11.00
TOUR B—Chicago—7 days—\$20.50
TOUR C—Chicago—7 days—\$28.50

MAIN GREYHOUND BUS TERMINAL, BOSTON

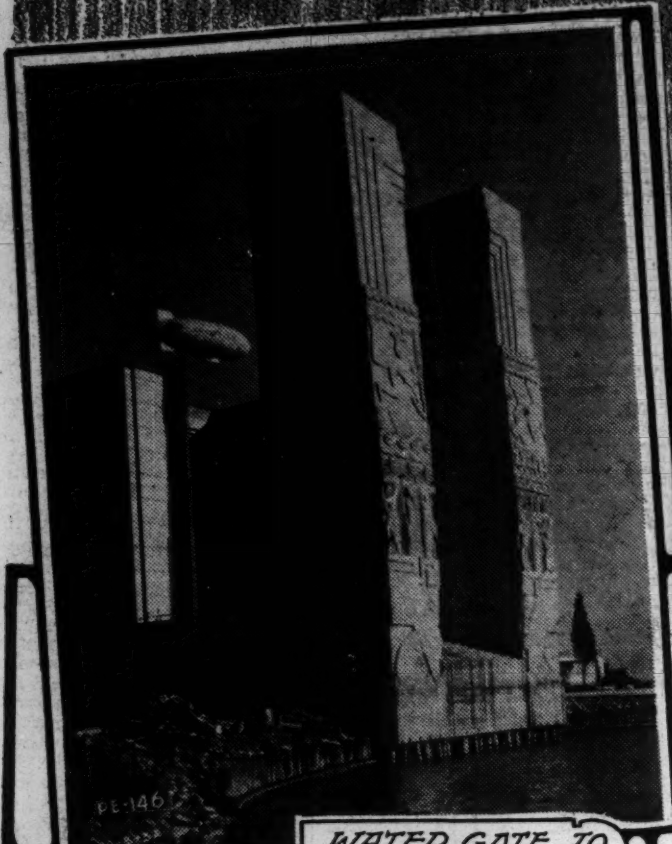
3 Providence Street
Phone: Commonwealth 5400

GREYHOUND

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1933

Century of Progress

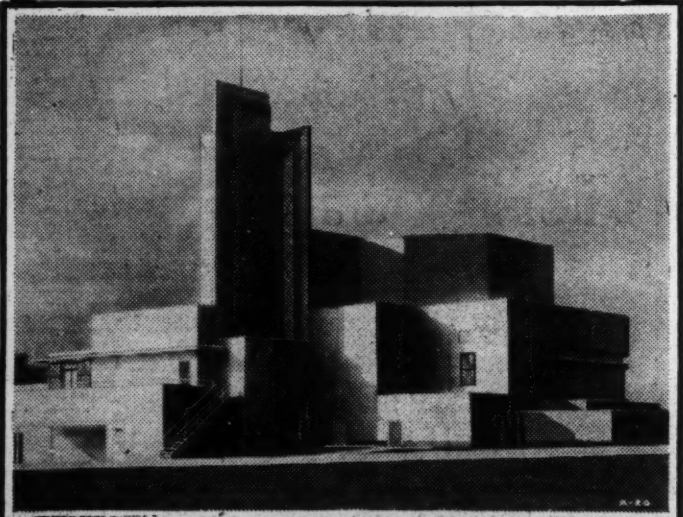
CHICAGO-1933



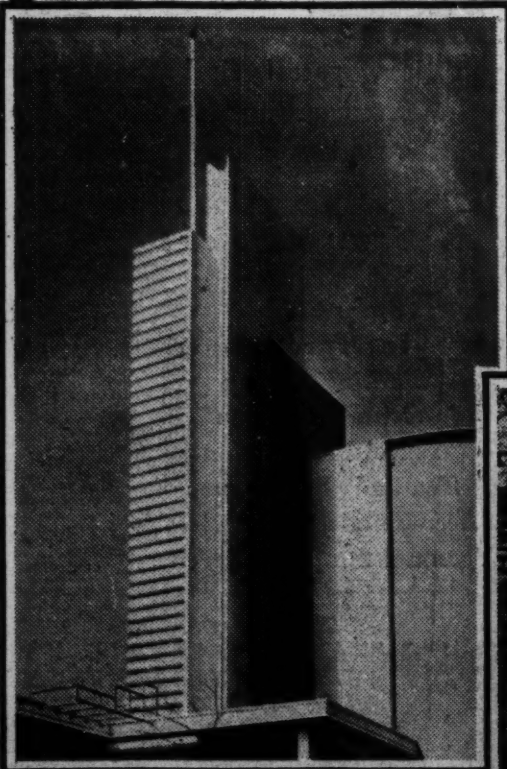
WATER GATE TO
ELECTRICAL
BUILDING.



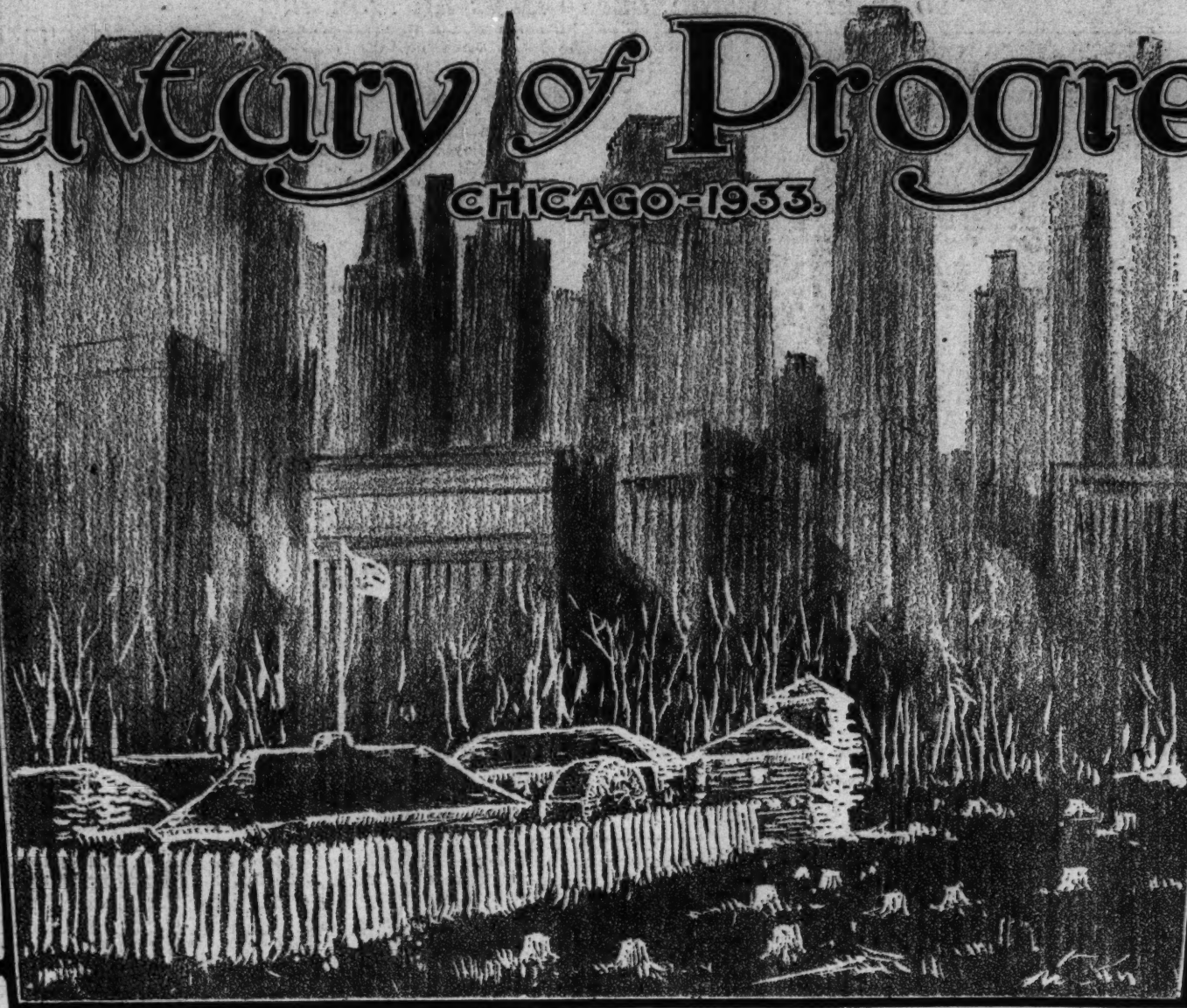
COPY OF THE GOLDEN TEMPLE
OF JEHOI. Century Photos.



DAIRY BUILDING



DETAIL OF
GENERAL EXHIBITS
BUILDING



World's Fair Saga of 100 Years—and Future

Built to Record a Single Century, the Exposition Grew of Its Own Accord
Beyond Builders' Plan, for Knowledge, Won Through Ages, Sweeps Ever On

Special from the Chicago Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor



ANCIENT temples from opposite corners of the earth look with mutual wonder upon the windowless walls and towering columns of ultra-modern structures at the 1933 world's fair. "Progress throughout time," it might be called, rather than "A Century of Progress." Advancement, not only during the past century, but in all centuries, is recorded here. So the thousands of visitors to this great show might well ruminate as they turn from gazing at the delicate curves of the Chinese Lama Temple to a study of the severe lines, planes, and shadows of the Travel and Transport Building. For the exposition not only illustrates in a tangible way accomplishments during the 100 years just drawing to a close, but offers, in a perhaps more abstract sense, a picture of what may be expected in the future.

Even those who planned and built this graphic portrayal of progress are a little uncertain as to just what they have done. It is as near a concrete model of "limitless time" as man's hands ever have fashioned.

An art exhibit, a circus, a museum of age-old treasures, an architectural fantasy; Chicago's 1933 fair is all of these, and more.

Of course the outgrowing of the bounds of the official title, A Century of Progress, is due to the fact that the enterprise gradually increased its scope after the original plan was adopted—a plan conceived principally as an observance of the 100th anniversary of Chicago's incorporation as a town. The phenomenal growth of the city is shown, from picturesque old Fort Dearborn, in the foreground of the drawing above, to the vast area of towering skyscrapers of today.

A dramatic coincidence, it appeared to those citizens who planned the exposition, that the 100th anniversary of Chicago's incorporation should mark the century of the world's greatest progress in the realm of natural science and invention. Looking beyond accomplishments of their own city, they decided to celebrate the achievements of mankind in the scientific field wherever they have been performed, regardless of national boundaries. So they called the exposition "A Century of Progress," and set about to exhibit what the world has accomplished in the last 100 years.

But it was found impossible to keep within this limit of 100 years. Mayan temple ruins involve thousands, instead of 100 years, and Chinese temples are young at a century. Then, in an attempt to portray the "last word" in development, imaginative

workers in the fields of the natural sciences produced something quite beyond the present. It may be defined as "atmosphere" but it is here—a glimpse of the future.

With an investment of about \$37,000,000 on the part of the exposition management, industry, concessionaires, and non-profit organizations, the project is realized. Its novel theme, progress through natural science, has brought about a different type of fair. Exhibits tend to put into lively and popular form the discoveries of research laboratories, to show how things are made and how they work.

Exhibits of the "basic sciences" have been put on by the exposition with the advice of the National Research Council, an educational organization. Industry has taken up the theme also, and endeavors to show the practical application of research in its business of supplying everyday needs. To a large extent corporation exhibitors have avoided showing merely finished goods and have undertaken to exhibit actual manufacturing processes.

While natural science and its application by industry to everyday life constitute the major theme of the exposition, social science or the science of human relations is being kept well to the fore also. Planners of the exposition have said that while the last century has been outstanding for progress in physical science, the next century may be distinguished for advance in the social and economic field, and they hope the exposition will give an impetus to such progress.

In the Hall of Social Science are exhibits which emphasize this side of the fair, among them being that of the National Council of Women, which tells the story of woman's progress in the last 100 years.

Although the theme of the exposition appears serious, the setting is gay and carnival-like, and amusements abound. The architects set out to make the exposition a festive place, colorful by day and luminous by night, and to this end they have designed buildings unlike any seen before. Their style was determined not by tradition but by the use to which they were to be put. As a result, the structures are in the main low and long, windowless, easy of access, abounding in terraces for outdoor views, simply and sparingly decorated, and very gayly painted.

Strong yellows, blues, reds and greens, used with a lavish brush, make the exposition a city of color such as this latitude has never known. At night, white and neon light thrown on the colored walls and numerous playing beacons and illumined fountains heighten the

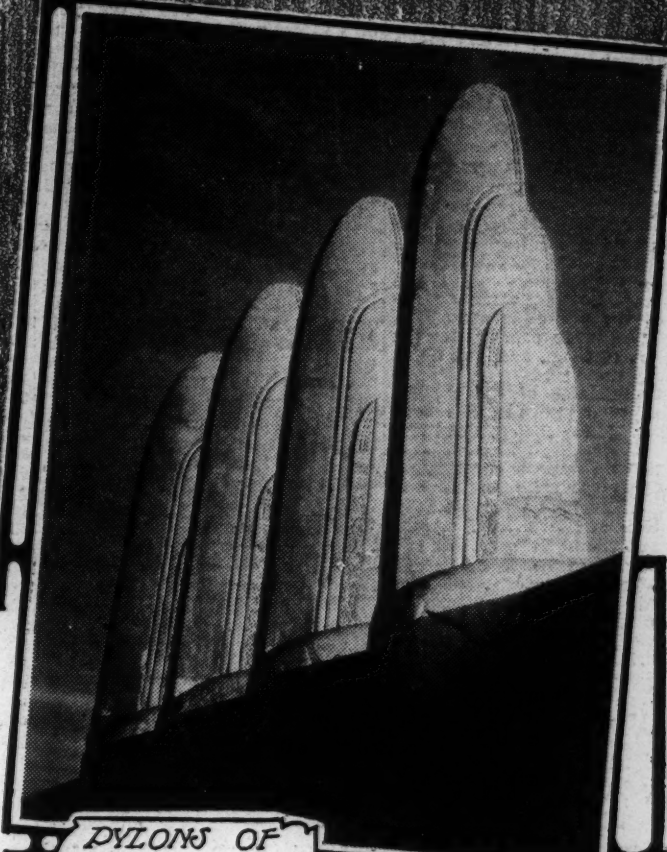
(Continued on Next Page)

Dawes Greets Monitor Readers

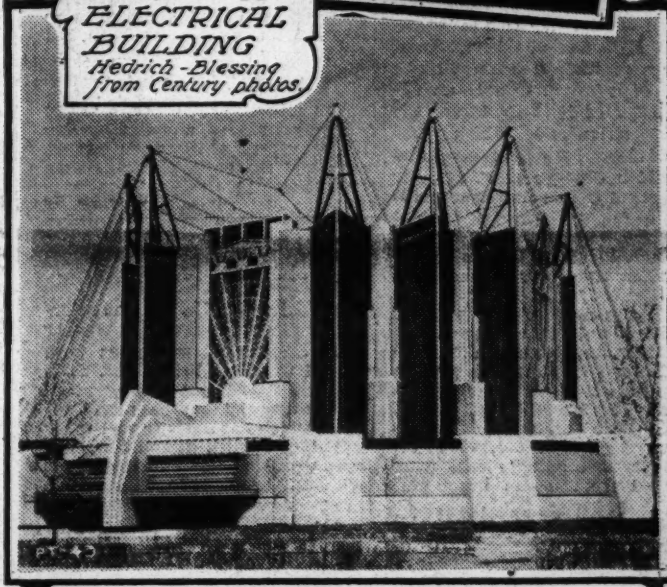
Mr. Rufus C. Dawes, president of the Chicago world's fair, issued the following signed message to readers of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We have marshaled here an exposition of the forces that have brought us progress in the past century. The attention of the world is to be focused upon the vast achievement of natural science in the last 100 years. At the same time it turns thought to the future. No historical celebration of this kind can fail to be also a preparation for what is to come. The arrangement of exhibits at a Century of Progress will illustrate the great progress made by man in adjusting himself to a comfortable relation to his physical world. It will disclose and explain the fundamental scientific discoveries, the methods by which they were achieved and in the surrounding exhibits the manner in which they have been applied through industry for the benefit of mankind. There will thus be shown something of the relation between human comforts and industrial activity and the dependence of modern industry upon scientific research. When our visitors look upon these evidences of our great advance due to the achievement of victories in the physical world, when they realize what has been accomplished by the genius of man in overcoming obstacles imposed by nature, they will derive encouragement in appraising the forces that may be used in attacking the many social problems that confront us. The many evidences of the achievements of science in the physical world will suggest the possibility of benefits to be secured by the application of science to the problems of the social world.

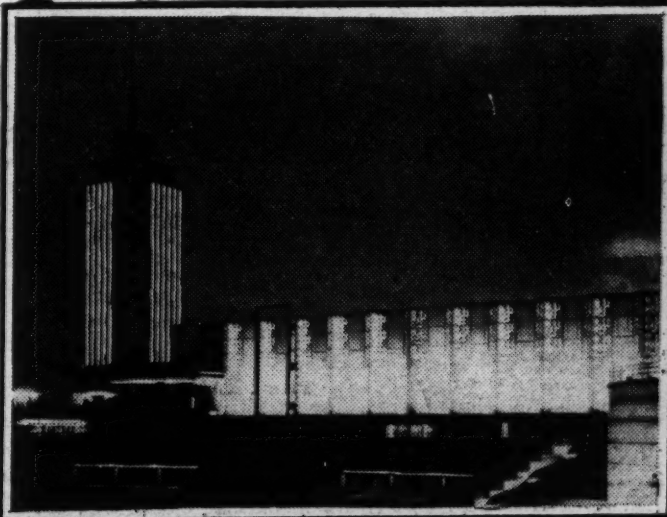
Rufus C. Dawes



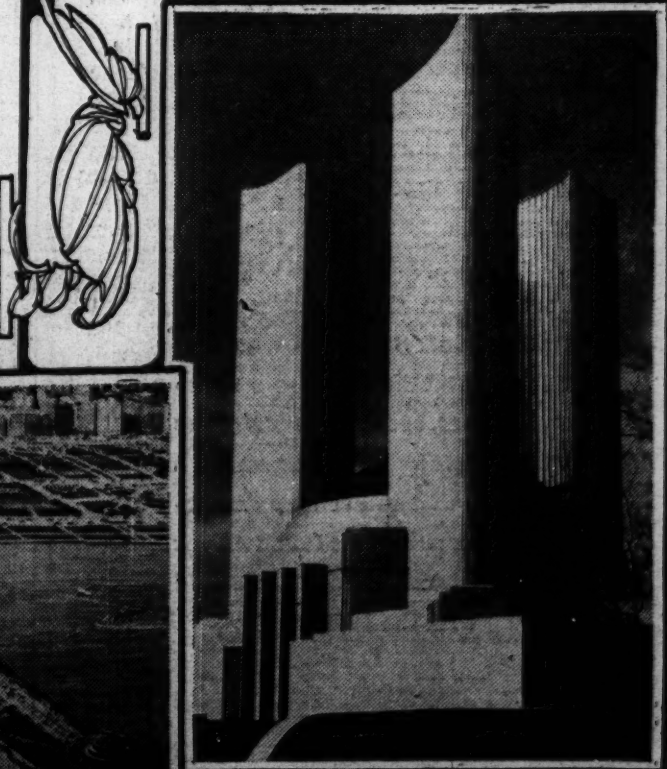
PYLONS OF
ELECTRICAL
BUILDING
Hedrich-Blessing
from Century photos



TRAVEL and TRANSPORT BUILDING



HALL of SCIENCE AT NIGHT Century Photos



TOWERS OF THE
FEDERAL BUILDING
Kaufmann & Fabry City
from Century photos



Scenic Heritage of the Nation Displayed to Visitors Who Enter Hall of States

Nation Displays Scenic Treasures In Hall of States

'See America First' Made Easy by Dioramas In State Exhibits

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—If you want to "see America first," just take a walk through the Hall of States at a Century of Progress exposition, where miles seem to shrink to mere steps, and it becomes only a stone's throw from Florida's orange groves to California's redwood forests, from the Black Hills and the Bad Lands of the Dakotas to the warm waters of the Suwannee River.

A distinct departure from previous American expositions is represented by the Hall of States, in which approximately 32 states join hands to make their varied displays a unified presentation symbolizing the brotherhood of commonwealths. There are no state buildings as such, but a gigantic U-shaped hall, divided into 32 individual sections each with its own entrance, accommodates all of the state exhibits.

Due to the improbability of all the 48 states participating on account of the prevailing conditions, it was decided to provide for but two-thirds of them, and just about this many came in.

In the planning of the exhibits the idea of competition has been subordinated to the predominant purpose of showing how each state makes its own valuable contribution to the vast natural resources and scenic attractions of the country.

The Hall of States itself adjoins the great Federal Building, the two structures fitting together to make a triangular grouping whose interior courtyard, closed to the outside but open to the vast blue sky above, symbolizes the protection given to the American people by the united

efforts of state and federal governments. In planning its exhibit each state has sought to emphasize those features which best express its individuality, reflect its richest traditions, and tell its story most expressively.

Florida, which is having one of the most elaborate displays, has transported an acre of real orange trees and a whole garden of exotics, flowers and foliage, to give reality to the scene in which dioramas and panoramas will portray in greater detail the richness of its natural resources. Worked by the magic of modern lighting and decoration, wonderful sky effects, with fleecy clouds drifting across the sky, will help to give the illusion of a night in the Everglades.

As west meets east, California will match its redwood forests with Florida's groves, showing the differences between these two states, though they have many things in common. Giant redwoods towering to the roof, with artificial "insides" but covered in real bark, furnish the background wherein the visitor will see samples of California's chief resources and attractions.

Among its other displays South Dakota has sent a model of Mount Rushmore, another of the famous Homestead Gold Mine, said to be the richest in the world, specimens from its great petrified forest near Lemmon, and scenic paintings of the "Bad Lands" of the Black Hills.

Its neighbor, North Dakota, has planned its display so as to give the entering visitor the sensation of standing on the bank of the Red River and looking across broad fields of farms, ranches, and grazing herds of cattle to a point where, bathed in the glory of the setting sun, the new North Dakota Capitol glimmers in the distance like a pale jewel.

Ohio, state of the Presidents, stresses this feature of its history as well as its industry and commerce, and is proud that everything in the display except the "paint on the walls" can be used again.

Georgia portrays its rich historical, recreational, agricultural, and natural background in a series of large murals which will eventually return to the State Capitol, and many other states have equally interesting displays in store.

World's Fair—Saga of Century; Looks Hopefully to the Future

(Continued from preceding page)

air of festivity. While the ultra-modern style sets the key, several buildings of historic interest strike a note of contrast. One is an accurate copy of Fort Dearborn, the pioneer stronghold which was built of logs 130 years ago, and from which Chicago grew. Another is a faithful copy of Mayan architecture as found in Yucatan, Central America. The original Maya temple at Uxmal was built by native Indians before the arrival of the white men; the copy for a Century of Progress was made with the aid of archaeologists of Tulane University.

Two lofty steel towers, taller than any Chicago skyscraper, give a strange aspect to the exposition grounds. They are the terminals of the "Sky Ride," an amusement concession costing \$1,200,000, which offers visitors rides in "rocket cars" suspended from cables hung part way up.

For those who do not care to ride

so high there are roller coasters of many species, including "Bozo," who looks ready to swallow a person, but who is really a harmless mechanical monster. There are other amusements which are built to resemble foreign cities, Paris, Cairo, a South African settlement, a quaint Belgian village. In each of these concessions, separately managed, one may shop and eat and play after the manner of the country represented. Another elaborate concession represents Hollywood, showing movies being produced.

"Island" for Children
Children have their own entertainment in the "Enchanted Island," where every amusement has been planned to please little folks. Slide down the "Magic Mountain," board the toy train, take the merry-go-round, which has boats in real water instead of horses, attend the children's theater; these are some of the invitations extended to children who have pennies and nickels and may be a quarter to spend. For those

'To Injure No Man, but to Bless All Mankind'



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR PAVILION

World Scope of This Newspaper Displayed at Monitor Pavilion

Recording the Important News to Its Vast Audience Requires the Services of 800 Correspondents Who Record News of Universal Interest

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The art of making a newspaper designed to meet the needs of readers everywhere and still be fresh on the other side of the globe is analyzed in The Christian Science Monitor Pavilion, visited by 7000 persons, of which nearly 1000 registered, the opening weekend of the fair.

Time and place are the traditional limits of newspapers. How far the Monitor has succeeded in its attempt to overpass them may be judged from its exhibit. A map showing its circulation indicates that it goes to 11,030 cities and towns in 124 countries.

Other evidence that the Monitor has pushed back conventional newspaper boundaries may be noted in its advertising exhibit. There it is recorded that the paper's advertising last year was drawn from 32 countries. While three-quarters of the 21,935 advertisers came from the United States, England furnished 2015, Germany 1088, Switzerland 544, Canada 473, and Australia 203.

The Monitor is probably the only newspaper which has so sought to address itself to a world-wide audience. The character of the paper, as witnessed in this exhibit, is one of its most significant features. A foundation limited to financial profit, political appeal or national interest would obviously have been too slight. The purpose of the Monitor, however, operated toward making it universal.

Journalistic Ideals
This aim is given a reading place in the exhibit in a photograph of the first editorial page. There the paper's founder, Mary Baker Eddy, wrote, "The object of the Monitor is to injure no man but to bless all mankind."

How the endeavor has been made to carry out this ideal in the selection and editing of the news, the conduct of the advertising and the handling of the circulation is illustrated in the exhibit. The result, it is evident to the visitor, has been the production of a professionally made newspaper. It is thus described in part for the visitor at its entrance: "An international daily newspaper for the home—constructive, clean, unsensational, independent—strong editorial page—world's important news intelligently interpreted—800 correspondents in U. S. A. and abroad."

Each department of the current issue is mounted on the display space. Beneath it runs a brief explanation of the intent of that page. The visitor can then see for himself how the ideal has been approached, whether it be in the reporting of the latest news from Europe from the athletic field, from Wall Street, or

rope, 137 in Africa, 97 in Asia, 258 in Australia, 39 in New Zealand, and 54 in South America.

Pictures of exhibits of the Monitor in the form of window displays and booths from a number of cities, including some as far off as Australia, are shown. The circulation area contains also numerous portfolios of the feature pages and special series of articles on the line of adult education. This portion of the exhibit in brief endeavors to furnish interesting facts about the circulation of the Monitor, showing why it is read, who reads it and how it is distributed.

The advertising exhibit relates that 2909 national and 19,028 retail advertisers used the Monitor last year. Analyzing the national advertisers, the display lists 550 as manufacturers, 821 as hotels, 542 as schools, 470 financial, 276 direct mail, etc. Of the retail advertisers 4089 dealt in wearing apparel, 2688 in food, 1503 in furniture and furnishings, and 1252 in shoes.

Illustrated Display
The exhibit occupies a room 49 by 22 feet. In a large triangular cabinet to the left center is found a drawing of the Monitor's new home, the \$4,000,000 building of The Christian Science Publishing Society. There also are illustrations of the way news is collected and papers distributed, and other material. On a similar cabinet to the right a portrait of Mrs. Eddy is shown, together with her letter of Aug. 8, 1908, directing the establishment of the paper. Display of the various pages begins here and is carried over to the walls.

Several of the children's features, among them the cartoons of "Snubs, Our Dog," and the adventures of "Waddles," a "petrol duck," are not forgotten. Large drawings were made by their artists especially for the pavilion. Many photographs and drawings from the paper as well as other material are to be found in the exhibit.

Note is also made of the twice daily radio-casting of the day's news from the Monitor office in Boston. One of these summaries of events is sent on a short wavelength to other continents. Several appreciations of this service from distant lands are included.

Two corners of the room are given to exhibits of the advertising and circulation departments. In the latter it is brought out that the Monitor goes to 2866 cities and towns abroad, and to 8164 in the United States and its possessions. Readers are to be found in 1235 communities in the British Isles, 533 in Canada, 378 in continental Eu-

ropes, 137 in Africa, 97 in Asia, 258 in Australia, 39 in New Zealand, and 54 in South America.

Painted for this building by Miss Nancy Barnhart of Chicago. The reading room in the pavilion has been attractively furnished, and the "conversation rooms" in which visitors may rest and write home, have been comfortably fitted up. The cost of the building, its equipment and operation, is estimated at around \$30,000. It is in charge of a committee representing Christian Science churches and societies of Illinois. The committee is composed of Mr. Harold Molter, chairman; Mr. Albert C. Mann, Mr. George M. Moritz, Mrs. Adah T. Wright, and Mrs. Lora G. McGee, secretary.

The land, 100 by 115 feet, was donated by the world's fair.

Illinois Corn to Show Coloring of Rainbow In Fair Ground Plot

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Rainbow colors will streak the corn field planted at the world's fair by Mr. Harvey J. Scone of Fairview Farm, Sibley, Ill. The results of 20 years of cross-pollination are to be displayed on this 10,000 square foot plot adjoining the agricultural building. Mr. Scone estimates the best time to see this oddity will be during the middle of August. The seed was planted May 10.

Stalks, blades, husks and the corn itself range the spectrum of color, from white through canary yellow, tan, brown, pink, cerise, cardinal, royal purple, mahogany, black and even moray stripes, according to Mr. Scone, who exhibits some of the results of previous crops to show what may be expected.

Cobless corn, and a chrysanthemum corn, all new developments of the plant breeder's hobby, are also exhibited by Mr. Scone. A type of popcorn that explodes to three times the size of ordinary popcorn is also on his show list.

During the first eight years of his work, Mr. Scone said, there was little change in the color, the green young corn resisting his efforts. However, by intensifying certain mutations, or sudden variations, he began to get color. After the first colors were obtained, Mr. Scone said, he proceeded to blend them to obtain the vivid hues to be seen this fall. Many of the varieties are dwarf, but others are sturdy and highly productive, he says, yielding the equivalent of commercial corn.

Ireland Displays Modern Paintings, Homespuns, Poplins and Fine Linens

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—With a large collection of paintings and with products of her looms and factories, the Irish Free State will present both its artistic and commercial side at the Chicago world's fair.

Sixty-seven modern oil paintings, etchings and water colors, done by contemporary Irish artists, are being brought over especially for the exposition, according to Mr. Daniel McGrath, consul of the Irish Free State in Chicago and official commissioner to a Century of Progress. Jack Yeats, George Russell, Paul Henry and several others already well known in Europe, are some of the artists whose works are shown. Irish landscapes give the visitor some idea of the Irish countryside as well as the skill of its painters.

In the arts and crafts exhibit is shown hand work of the guild of weavers, hand-wrought mirrors, tooled leather, glass panels, pictures done in embroidery and samples of stained glass windows. Women folk

from the countryside have sent hand-woven products in linen, poplins, woolen cloth and homespun materials, and hand-tufted rugs in Celtic designs in rich colors.

A model in silver of the great electric power plant which supplies electricity to the Irish Free State is in the exhibit.

A contour relief map of the Irish Free State as large as a good-sized table gives some idea of the beauty spots which will be explained to travelers interested in touring. The whole exhibit will be placed against a decorative background of green, orange and white, the colors of the national flag. It is housed on the second floor of the Travel and Transport Building.

Lake-Front Plan Gave Fine Site For Exposition

Fair Grounds Built Entirely on Land Raised Up From Lake Michigan

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—Results of Chicago's ambitious city planning project, an outgrowth of the world's fair of 1893, will be impressed upon visitors to a Century of Progress. The new exposition is built entirely upon land raised up out of Lake Michigan as a lake-front park development, one of the most striking features of the city plan.

Water ranging to a depth of 25 feet covered the 337 acres used for the 1933 exposition. At a cost of approximately \$50,000 an acre, the outlay to build this land has been \$16,850,000.

In several ways the two fairs and city planning are linked. The first fair overlooked Lake Michigan from Jackson Park on the city's south side, about six miles south of the present show. The latter moved right out into the lake, occupying the shoreline for three miles, spanning by means of three bridges a great lagoon, and settling down on an 87-acre artificial island which parallels the shore.

Burnham Park, not more than a mile from the heart of the downtown business section, is the site of the new fair. This park is named in honor of Mr. Daniel H. Burnham Sr., who had much to do with the architectural success of the exposition of 1893. Mr. Burnham is likewise known as the "father" of the Chicago City Plan.

Mr. Daniel H. Burnham Jr. is taking a prominent part in carrying on the development plan, and also has been one of the leaders of the new world's fair movement.

"When the fair was proposed," said Mr. Eugene Taylor, manager of the Chicago Plan Commission, "we looked around and found that Burnham Park, then under construction by the South Park Commissioners, was the most convenient available location."

Work of extending Burnham Park outward into the lake and southward to meet Jackson Park by means of a string of islands has been held up by financial difficulties in the city and its park districts. The making of land was resumed, however, to add 11 acres to the existing island for the fair.

For three miles the fair runs along Lake Michigan Drive, Chicago's first high-speed super-highway, which takes the visitor from the south environs of the city to the downtown section, more than 10 miles, without a stoplight and with few grade crossings. A substitute highway was built by the fair to take traffic around that portion of the drive which the exhibits have preempted.

Gas Uses Dramatized
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—Uses of gas as fuel, ranging from the making of ice cubes to the forcing of a thermometer to 3000 degrees Fahrenheit, are dramatized in the exhibit of the American Gas Association at the World's Fair here.

Quality

is found in the fine seams of a distinctively designed gown. ♦ ♦ QUALITY is found in fine fabrics, that are expertly selected for each and every silhouette. ♦ ♦ QUALITY is found in knowingly fashioned clothes for street and daytime, in swagger sports and spectator costumes, in slim, suave suits tailored impeccably in the grand manner, in romantic evening gowns that linger forever in everyone's memory, in clever, accentuating accessories that complete a perfect costume. ♦ ♦ QUALITY, that rather rare and intangible something, is found always in the distinctive clothes marked with the label of

Martha Weathered Shops
IN THE DRAKE HOTEL
950 N. MICHIGAN BLVD. AT OAK
CHICAGO

Wear This VOILE MisSimplicity

For Cool Comfort

The art of appearing neat and smartly groomed, can be easily acquired by wearing this sheer, peach voile MisSimplicity. The bust sections are of lace and this panel of hemstitched elastic for added comfort. The MisSimplicity waistline straps pull fast the diagram and abdomen.

Also MisSimplicity Garments of Mesh and Net. Priced From \$3.50 to \$10.00

The EICHORN GOSSARD SHOP
72 E. Madison St. . . . Chicago

Under the supervision of Miss Ena Maita, formerly of Bonwit-Teller.

'Royal Scot' Train Set Speed Record

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—The "Royal Scot," one of Great Britain's famous railroad trains, is spending the summer on American tracks at the fair, to which it has come for the inspection of the visitors.

It is the first complete British railroad train to visit the United States and came in a special ship to Montreal and thence to Chicago. It is the most famous unit of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway traveling daily between London and Edinburgh.

"Royal Scot" locomotives, numbering 70, are capable of exceptional speed performances. The one to be seen at the fair, No. 6100, made the 94 miles between London and Coventry in 82 minutes—an average speed of 68 miles an hour—last September.

A STARR BEST

OUR LATCHKEY IS OUT!

When you come to Chicago for the Century of Progress we cordially invite you to visit our store.

You will surely enjoy its quiet, distinctive atmosphere just as the Chicago readers of The Christian Science Monitor do.

Probably nowhere else will you have seen so interesting a display of truly fine clothing and accessories for men and boys, from the world's best makers and designers. We make it a policy to search for the best within a moderate range of prices.

A restful interlude in your visit may be spent in our Antiques Room, which is replete with old time furniture and objects of art.

Take Home Something Smart From A. Starr Best

A STARR BEST
FINE CLOTHES FOR MEN AND BOYS
11 to 15 NORTH WABASH AVENUE
Just North of Madison Street
CHICAGO

Something to Remember it by . . .

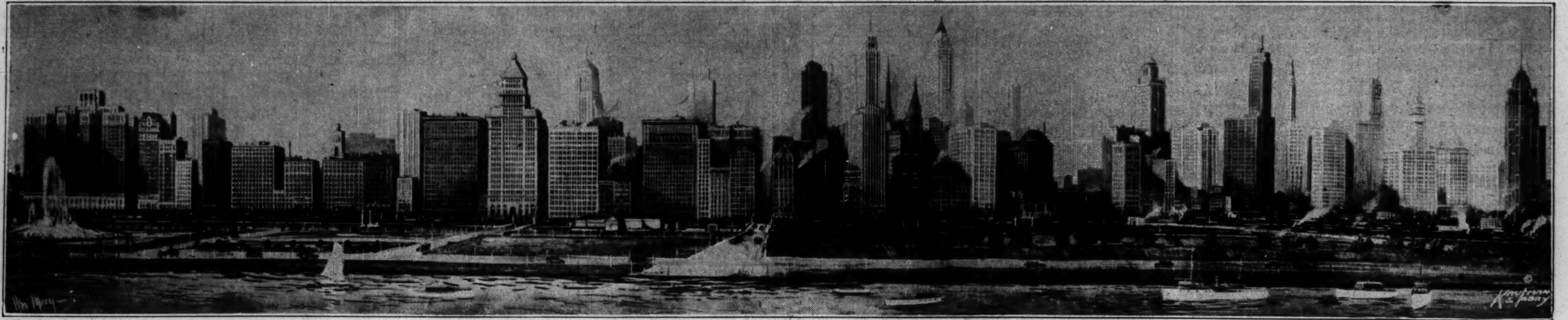
The gifts you take home to your friends and your household and the new and amusing things you buy for yourself are among the nicest memories of a pleasant visit. Particularly during this summer of A Century of Progress Exposition, you'll find the filled with suggestions for perfect gifts.

At Your Service:

- Store Guides
- Interpreters
- Parking Service
- Visitors' Bureau
- Travel Information
- Tea and Grill Rooms
- Accommodation Services
- Personal Shopping Service

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY
State Washington Randolph Wabash
CHICAGO

A Century Ago, Just a Rural Scene—Today, a Great Monument of Progress



SKY LINE OF CHICAGO AS SEEN BY AN ARTIST FROM OFF GRANT PARK

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Kaufmann & Fabry, Chicago

From Left to Right—Hotel Stevens; Blackstone Hotel; Dark Building on Next Corner; Harvester Building; Congress Hotel; With Tower, Auditorium; Hotel Fine Arts Building; Chicago Club, on Corner; Dark Building Across the Street; McCormick Building; With Beehive on Tower; Straus Building; Railway Exchange; Tower Behind It; Chicago Board of Trade; Art Institute of Chicago in Right Foreground; Small Dark Building Behind It; Orchestra Building; Home of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra; to Right, Pullman Building; Across the Street, People's Gas Building; Tower Behind It, the Bankers Building; In Foreground, Goodman Theater; Behind It, the Shortest of the Four Buildings is the Illinois Athletic Club; and to Right, Monroe Building. The Boulevard Coming Down to the Water Connects With the Outer Drive Along the Lake Front Here and Runs Through to Monroe Street, Which is the Street Between the Two Buildings. The Building at the Right of Monroe Street, on the Corner, is the University Club; Dark Tower to the Right Behind

it, the Morrison Hotel; Roanoke Building Beacon Light is to Right of That; Tower in Foreground, Wiloughby Tower; Chicago Athletic Club; Steeple in Background is Chicago Temple; Dark Building With Short Tower on Corner is the Tower Building, Originally the Montgomery Ward Building; Tall Tower Behind That, the Tallest One in the Picture, is the Pittsfield Building; Put Up by the Marshall Field Estate and Named After Pittsfield, Mass., Where Marshall Field Was Born; White Building on Next Corner is the Michigan Boulevard Building; White Building Behind Public Library, Long, Low Building, is Merchandise Mart; White Tower to Right is Carbide and Carbon Building; Next White Tower is the Mather Tower Building; Low White Building is Bell Building; Next, 333 North Michigan Avenue Building, Where the Monitor's Chicago Office is Located; Then the Wrigley Building and the Lower Wrigley "Twin," and at Extreme Right, Chicago Tribune Tower.

Great Free Show Available In the Electrical Building

Magic Eyes Do Magical Things, Lightning Flashes, Popcorn Pops Without Heat, and One Is Lifted by Own Breath

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—If a hiker were to stand out in front of the Electrical Building at the fair grounds he might ballyhoo its wonders like this:

"Walk inside, ladies and gentlemen, and see the greatest show of the age—the electric eye doing its tricks; hear light and see sound; see how electricity is made; see the largest incandescent lamp in the world; try the escalator, which lifts you up by your own breath. Come in, ladies and gentlemen, and watch the inside working of your electric refrigerator, your electric light meter, your telephone. You push the button, the machines do the tricks! It's the most stupendous natural scientific vaudeville ever staged, the wonders of the research laboratory brought to you in terms so simple your schoolboy son can understand."

Indirect Advertising

There is no Barker. The Electrical Building doesn't need one. No admission fee is charged, because large industries are putting on the exhibits as advertising. But so indirect is the advertising that the visitor feels he is getting a most entertaining course in modern natural science instead of looking at commercial exhibits.

Take, for example, the "House of Magic," which the General Electric Company has set up near the entrance. It is a little theater, giving a continuous performance of some six short acts, in which the chief performers are Mr. High-frequency Coil, Miss Stroboscope and Mr. Cathode-Ray Oscillograph. It sounds very technical, but it is really a lively show, put on by people who have combined scientific knowledge with showmanship of a high order.

Corn pops without any apparent heat. The kernels are placed in a glass container between two glass jars filled with ice water. Actually electrodes in the ice jars are connected with a high frequency coil and the current, passing through the popcorn does the work.

"Electric Eye" Performs

The photo-electric cell or "electric eye" gives a performance in "scientific magic." It prevents the lighting of a candle with a match, sorts black and white balls rolling down a chute, gives a signal when smoke crosses its path, counts the invisible flickers in the radiation of an incandescent light on alternating current, flickers too quick for human eye to catch, and it shows how sound may be carried on a beam of light.

Music is produced on the thyatron, an instrument that looks exactly like a toy piano, but which can produce sounds as big as those from a pipe organ. When the show is over the showman, Mr. W. A. Gluesing, waves his hand and a door opens obediently, without pushing or pulling.

The "House of Magic" is only one part of the extensive exhibits of this company. There are, of course, many practical displays, showing model kitchens, novel lighting and so on.

Bazaar Displays Splendors of Orient

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—An International Bazaar extending over two and one-half acres of a Century of Progress will endeavor to transport the visitor to an Oriental setting where he may imagine that he has taken a trip to some country in northern Africa or perhaps Persia or Syria.

A semblance of Oriental architecture is carried out in the large mosque at one end of the Bazaar and the large Spanish pavilion at the other. Within are 75 booths laden with wares from Egypt, Persia, Tunis, Algiers, Syria and other countries. Rich tapestries and Oriental rugs, objects carved from wood and ivory, Oriental jewelry and all kinds of precious articles and trinkets from overseas will be displayed for sale.

In the arena within the Bazaar where 3000 people can be seated at one time visitors will view the camel races and watch the skill of Arabian horsemen. In the Bazaar theater shows of Oriental pageantry will be staged at intervals. An admission will be charged to enter the Bazaar.

Chicago Had Its 'Covered Wagon' Days



"SKY LINE" ON LAKE STREET, 1833

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Early Chicago Had Envisaged City of Present

Records Show Many Forecasts of Tremendous Growth in Future

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—If some of the pioneer settlers of early Chicago could see their city now, perhaps they would not be as surprised by its modern greatness as might be expected, it is revealed by a new collection of reminiscences of early Chicago.

Even when Chicago was a little village of a few rude cabins and a handful of people, it seemed to have a sureness of its future development which greatly impressed visitors. It appears from the reminiscences recorded in the new book, "As Others See Chicago," a fat volume by Miss Bessie Louise Pierce, a professor of history at the University of Chicago Press along with a short historical volume by Mr. Milo M. Quaife, entitled "Checagou."

That another meaning than "wild onion" may be attached to the name Checagou has been suggested by Mr. Quaife. He says the Indians used the word to describe anything great or powerful, its association with the wild onion,

he remarks, was probably through use as a descriptive term, as, for instance, big river, long detour, powerful odor, great building. Thus when the Indians first saw the white man's fort, it was natural for them to apply the word Checagou to it.

A good indication of the feeling of many of the pioneers is given by one visitor in 1833 who recorded that "Almost every person I met regarded Chicago as the germ of an immense city."

"Chicago consists of about 150 wood houses, placed irregularly on both sides of the river, over which there is a bridge," continued Patrick Shirreff, the alert Scotchman who penned the words in the same year Chicago was incorporated as a town. "This is already a place of considerable trade, supplying salt, tea, coffee, sugar and clothing to a

large tract of country to the south and west; and cannot fail of rising to importance."

Waxing more enthusiastic, Shirreff went on to say that the bustling little place seemed to be the scene of a "general fair" every day. "Large wagons drawn by six or eight oxen, and heavily laden with merchandise, were arriving from, and departing to, distant parts of the country."

It is recorded that Thurlow Weed, who attended the River and Harbor convention here in 1847, predicted that in 10 years Chicago would contain more inhabitants, indeed, than Albany, while Charles Butler, a financier, who came to look the place over in 1833, later wrote that there was a general feeling in the air, even that early, that Chicago was destined to become "the largest inland commercial emporium in the United States."

At the end of the Black War in 1832 removing the Indian danger, migration of fortune hunters to Chicago began in earnest, and so unexpected was the deluge of visitors that the little village was at a loss to accommodate them.

"When I add that the population had quintupled last summer," wrote Charles Fenne Hoffman, the writer, in 1834, "and that but few mechanics have come in with the prodigious increase of residents, you can readily imagine that the influx of strangers far exceeds the means of accommodation; while scarcely a house in the place . . . contains more than two or three finished rooms." Despite the rudeness of the place, however, the society was far from being rude, Hoffman relates, declaring that "We had not been here an hour before an invitation to a public ball was courteously sent us by the managers."

Red-Coated 'Mounties' Guard Lavish Display From Canada

Vast Panorama Gives Coast-to-Coast View of Nation Showing Products and Scenic Wonders

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—When you see a very tall policeman in a vivid red coat, black trousers, leather gaiters, and a beige Stetson hat, you will know that you are quite close to the Canadian exhibit at a Century of Progress.

Four of these mounted police will come down from Canada as a special feature of the Canadian participation in the fair, it is planned. Much tradition lies back of these "Mounties." They were once known as the Northwest Mounted Police, and did duty far up in the mountains and on the prairies of the Northwest.

A speck of scarlet moving on the mountain side told the people that the "Mounties" were at their work. Now they are known as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and have become a federal-wide force.

A panorama of Canada covering two whole walls as it circles around one corner of the Travel and Transport Building forms the background of the Canadian exhibit. From the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the northern tip in the Arctic down to the Great Lakes and Chicago the map spreads out to reveal the beauty of the mountains, the expanse of wheat fields and the cities of the Dominion.

It is so though the spectator had risen 30,000 miles in an airplane to get such an expansive view. The map

measures 30 by 130 feet and will be illuminated by flood lights. It took 750 pounds of color to paint it.

Below the map there are miniature scenes in the shape of dioramas depicting Canadian parks, fishing and hunting scenes and farming and mining occupations. Minerals, processed fruit and vegetables and handicraft will be displayed in show cases.

The exhibit is sponsored by the Canadian Government, jointly with the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways.

From citizens of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, will come the schooner Bluenose, which for 12 years has won the trophy for Nova Scotia as the fastest of all fishing schooners. She will be placed in a specially prepared berth off the coast of Northern Island for the inspection of fair visitors.

Copies of Famous Crowns Shown in Jewels Pavilion

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Reproductions of the crowns of leading and former rulers of the world, the work of 18 years to make, are one of the attractions visitors to the fair may see in the jewelry pavilion of the General Exhibitions Group. The crowns were produced by the late Frank D. Higbee of New York.

Henry Ford
Dearborn, Mich.

May 29, 1933

WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE MOTOR CAR

There is some doubt that people care to hear very much about what goes on under the hoods of their cars.

The driver knows that "driving qualities" are not accidental; they are put there. How the manufacturer creates or evolves those results may not interest him. He judges entirely by the results he gets in driving.

Well, it is not essential to talk "shop"; let us talk Results.

Smoothness. Drive the Ford V-8 and you will find that the engine runs with surpassing smoothness, due to its design and the extra precise methods of its manufacture.

Power. There it is, 75 horsepower (we could say 80) at the drive-shaft for the driver's use. With less weight to pull around, the mettle of this car—its life-like response—is rather remarkable.

Economy. Our V-8 develops more power on a gallon of gasoline than any car we have made. Mileage is partly a matter of individual driving, but under average conditions the Ford V-8 does 17 to 20 miles a gallon. Of course, car economy is not only a matter of fuel. Ford V-8 has that too, but it is also economical in the complete sense—initial cost, operation, maintenance.

Appearance. This is woman's contribution. The motor car must not only be useful, but also good-looking. View the Ford V-8 and you will not need our comment on its fine appearance.

Comfort. This also is woman's concern. In 30 years she changed the motor car from a wagon to a coach. Comfort is a quality made up of numerous ingredients. There is no comfort without a quiet, smooth-running engine. We have all the other ingredients too—color, good taste, quality, ease, safety, roominess and convenience.

Henry Ford



2 COATS OF S-W PORCH AND DECK PAINT FOR MY PORCH COST ONLY \$1.55

Expensive? Not The most economical paint you can buy

The world's finest paint—Sherwin-Williams—cost you less than cheap paint. Not per gallon, of course, but less per job. And that's what you pay for.

Take S-W Porch and Deck Paint for example. Two quarts will paint an average porch, 2 coats. It will take almost a gallon of cheap paint to cover this same surface.

Also, S-W Porch and Deck will last two to three times longer. It has proved its ability to stand up under scuffing feet and gritty sand, and exposure to the elements.

One of the 175 products bearing this "Cover the Earth" Emblem of Quality.



VARNISHES - LACQUERS - ENAMELS - BRUSHES

'Wings of Century' Pageant Reviews Sweeping Progress in Transportation

Pageant Reviews Historic Episodes Of Transportation

Old Travel Modes Shown in Contrast With New; Future Forecast

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—With displays on land, water and in the air, still and in motion, from home and abroad, the story of mankind's conquest over distance with added speed, comfort and convenience through the years, will be unfolded to visitors to the transportation exhibits of the Century of Progress exposition.

The development of modern transportation, anyone will agree, is one of the marvels of the century, and because it is so important to mankind's progress it is one of the major features of the fair.

One of the most spectacular buildings on the fair grounds has been designed especially for the transportation exhibits, and is a marvel in itself. This, the Travel and Transport Building, with its great breathing dome supported like a suspension bridge, is a happily chosen place in which to portray the advance of transportation, its every line being as modern as the "last word" in railroad trains or airplanes.

"Wings of a Century" Pageant Then, outside, with the blue waters of Lake Michigan for a "backdrop," the sky for ceiling, and a huge amphitheater to accommodate the audience, a pageant of transportation, aptly named "Wings of a Century," will pass in review twice daily. Planned along the lines of the great "Fair of the Iron Horse" staged by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad several years ago on the occasion of its 100th anniversary, the "Wings of a Century" has been written by the same author, Mr. Edward Hungerford.

Nearly 200 actors, several score of horses, a dozen locomotives moving under their own power, in addition to boats, wagons, stagecoaches, early automobiles and even airplanes, will help tell the story of 100 years of transportation.

Beside a collection of historic relics of the pioneering stage of American transportation, the Travel and Transport Building and its surrounding exhibits will contrast the latest wonders of rail and air which have been brought from many parts of the United States and abroad. The "Royal Scot," Great Britain's crack flier, has crossed the ocean to stand beside the luxurious presidential train from Mexico and the latest thing in an American de luxe passenger train, to be exhibited by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

Old With the New
Historically interesting will be a reproduction of the earliest commercially successful locomotive, which was George Stephenson's "Rocket," as well as a number of early American locomotives, including the "Pioneer," the first locomotive to run out of Chicago, the original "Atlantic" locomotive used by the Baltimore and Ohio in 1832 and an old-fashioned "tea kettle engine" of the eighties.

The Pullman Company has developed two all-aluminum sleeping and observation cars especially for the exposition, streamlined, shining like a silver arrow winged in gold. Under the great dome of the

Travel and Transport Building a series of motion-picture screens extending around the sides will furnish a continuous panorama of views of the history of oil and its contribution to transportation. This is the exhibit of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

By numbers of mural paintings, dioramas, miniature railway systems, relief maps, station models and other exhibits, a score of railroad companies will tell the story of their individual contributions to America's transportation system.

A full-size steel engine cab from one of the Pennsylvania Railroad's largest locomotives is installed in the center of the railroad's exhibit. From travel by land the visitor may then turn his attention to travel by air, and if not yet sufficiently air-minded to have flown, can take an imaginary ride in the latest type United Air Line transport plane, which will be open for inspection, and then compare this with the early airplane models to be shown by its side.

Fifty Pennies Open Door to 50 Displays Costing Into Millions

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—A penny apiece is all it costs to see the 50 public buildings and exhibits at a Century of Progress exposition, if one is ambitious enough to take them all in on a single day. That is, for the general admission price of 50 cents, the visitor is entitled to see at least 50 buildings and other exhibits and displays for which there is no extra admission charge, so that real first-hand views of them become as cheap as penny picture postal cards.

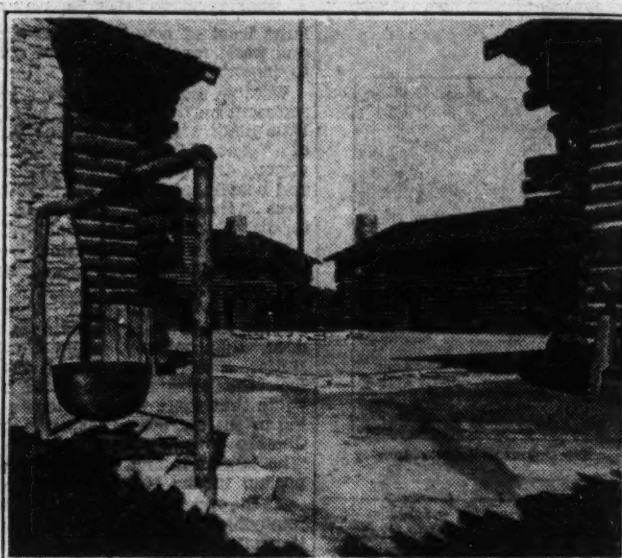
If the sightseer wants to see all there is to be seen on the general admission he will have to cover many miles. And it is regarded impossible to take it all in on one day.

But for anybody who wants to try, here's a list of buildings and exhibits to be seen free, which includes, first of all, all the general exposition buildings, together with commercial displays open to the public:

Communications Building, Dairy Building, Electrical Building, Food and Agriculture Building, General Exhibits Group, which includes five pavilions, Hall of Science, Hall of Social Science, Home Planning Hall, Illinois Agriculture Building, International Harvester Building, Maya Temple, Federal Building and Hall of States, Travel and Transport Building, Alaskan Building, Atlantic and Pacific Carnival, American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Corporation Building, The Chrysler Building, the Columbus Light House Memorial erected by the Dominican Republic, the Czechoslovakian Pavilion, Dahlgren Gardens, the DeSable Cabin, Edison Memorial, Egyptian Pavilion, Firestone Building, Florida Gardens.

General Motors Building, Hall of Religion, Havoline Thermometer Tower, Illinois Host Building, Italian Pavilion, Japanese Pavilion, Johns-Manville Building, Kohler Building, Marquette Cabin, Moroccan Village, Owens Landscape Pavilion, Peony Garden, Polish Pavilion, Press Building, Poultry Show, Sears, Roebuck Building, Sinclair Prehistoric Exhibit, Southern Cypress Building, Swedish Pavilion, Tervarzo Promenade, Time and Fortune Building, United States Army Camp, Whiting Corporation and Nash Motor Building, and the group of eight model houses together with the Florida display house and the W. & J. Sloane Co. interior decorating pavilion, and there may be others.

Beginnings of One of World's Greatest Cities



Lower—By Fred G. Korth, Chicago—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Upper—Interior of Fort Dearborn at the Century of Progress Exposition.
Lower—Reproduction of Fort Dearborn.

Mechanical Action Quickens Interest in 'How's It Done'

Answers Are Revealed by Nation's Industries; Automobiles, Tires and Breakfast Food Take Shape Before Eyes of Chicago's Guests

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—From the complete building of automobiles, the manufacture of rubber tires, the refining of oils, to the processing of breakfast food and the preparation and packing of tooth paste, the industrial and commercial exhibits at a Century of Progress have one theme. It is to satisfy the curiosity typified by the small boy who takes his watch apart to see what makes it go, or by the incredulous elderly lady who wants to know "how on earth do they make it so nice?"

In other words, action is the keynote, and not just static display. There is a "fourth dimension" to the exhibits, showing the evolution of the finished product from the raw material as it comes to the factory, and this "fourth dimension" is expressed by the one word motion. This is a long step ahead in presentation of exhibits, according to Mr. Louis Skidmore, of the exhibit department. Each exhibit, Mr. Skidmore says, "will demonstrate the services to mankind of an industry, its process, research, historical background and development."

Five big buildings, composing the general exhibits group, are set aside for displays of various industries, the mining and engineering industries in one, furniture and office equipment in another, textiles in another, graphic arts in another, and jewelry and cosmetics in the last. Then a number of other industries have put up their own buildings, including the General Motors Corporation, Chrysler Sales Corporation, Nash Motors Company and Firestone Tire & Rubber Company.

Conquering the world in a generation, the automobile has never been displayed at a world fair before with even a small degree of the attention it is receiving at a Century of Progress, and doubtless the automotive exhibits and those of allied industries will hold the center of the stage.

A complete assembly plant, showing how automobiles are put together, is included in the display of General Motors, where space is provided for 1000 people at a time to watch the processes. Housing a completely equipped tire factory, the Firestone Building will turn out a tire every 10 minutes, and in the Chrysler Building, cars will be subjected to every conceivable kind of endurance test to thrill and impress the visitor.

With a model oil field, pipe line system, and refineries, constructed at a cost of \$150,000, the petroleum industry will show the public what happens to its product between the time it comes from the earth until it goes into the automobile.

A striking exhibit showing the history behind a diamond from the time it leaves the mine until it reaches the ring, has been prepared for the jewelry pavilion. A miniature mine in full operation, for which 15 tons of the "blue ground" was transported from Africa, will produce the precious gems which are cut and polished on the spot. About 3000 carats of raw diamonds are said to be contained in this earth.

The famous Naamk diamond, one of the world's most valuable gems, will be a part of this exhibit. Carrying out this same theme,

Exposition to Pay Its Own Expenses By Unique System

Without Subsidy, Leaders Float Big Bond Issue; No Profit Sought

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—Like a "chung-se," or residence of a wealthy landowner in the interior of China, is the pavilion built by the Chinese Government with the assistance of Chinese merchants at a Century of Progress, "Since Chicago's fair is to show progress," said Mr. Z. L. Chang, director of the department of exposition affairs of the Chinese Government, "we are exhibiting only modernized products from China."

Modern jade, modern Chinese embroidery and up-to-date Chinese porcelain in the newest designs will be displayed in the shops lining the inner open-air court of the pavilion. Tea cups and saucers and vases made of layer upon layer of thin silk which have been put through a process of drying which makes them stiff like porcelain will be shown in the latest silver lacquer finish. This lacquer work originated in China long ago, Mr. Chang said, and is now being perfected so that it is waterproof and heat-resistant, yet made with silk as a foundation.

In the little Chinese shops, artisans will be busy carving jade into rings and bracelets, cooks may demonstrate the art of making chow mein, and other skilled workers will show some of the secrets of their craft.

A miniature pagoda measuring some four feet in height and carved from the best selected green jade will be illuminated with flood lights and placed in a special room. To indicate the tremendous task involved in carving this seven-story pagoda, Mr. Chang said that if 100 artists were to work on it at one time it would take them 10 years to complete the job. The pagoda weighs 134 pounds and cost approximately \$250,000.

A large portion of the residence pavilion is reserved by the Chinese Government to show municipal development and progress in education.

Mr. Rufus C. Dawes had been president of the exposition since its inception in 1927, and in 1930, when his brother's help was needed in the financing, General Dawes made a hurried trip from London, spent several days in soliciting subscriptions in a whirlwind drive, and wound up with pledges of \$10,000,000, more than enough to take up the bond issue of \$10,000,000 which was issued to finance the fair.

If there are profits at the end of the fair, they will not be distributed among the investors, but used for educational purposes to further the work for which the fair was held. Another respect in which the business structure of the fair is significant is the modern approach of bringing the experience of engineering to bear in the solution of a business problem. The Century of Progress exposition may well be described as a project conceived in prosperity, carried through in depression, and extending over, or at least looking forward, into better times.

Like a great bridge, or a dam, or a skyscraper, whose site promised bedrock all the way, the Century of Progress exposition may well be described as a project conceived in prosperity, carried through in depression, and extending over, or at least looking forward, into better times.

Take, for instance, the matter of planning for water supply and sewer facilities, as described by Maj. Lenox R. Lohr, the engineer-business manager of the exposition. Planning for say 50,000,000 people, water and sewer facilities would cost \$1,000,000. But if that estimate were 10 per cent off, there is \$100,000 practically thrown away—a small fortune.

It is the same with operating costs. The miles of exhibits at a Century of Progress require hose that will stand miles of walking. There are just two ways of knowing Campbell's durability; first, ask a friend who has worn them; second, test them yourself. They will lend confidence to your journey through the Exposition. Their sheen, even texture, clear resilient weaves mean hosiery satisfaction.

And don't forget our Sports-Wear, Lingerie and Gloves will give equal style and service satisfaction.

ALL ARE MODERATELY PRICED

They are estimated at \$3,000,000 for the season, or \$20,000 a day, but in event of smaller-than-estimated attendance, these costs are flexible enough to be radically cut.

The bond issue of \$10,000,000 which was floated to finance the exposition, in addition to being a general obligation of the fair, is doubly secured. First, there is the requirement that 40 per cent of all gate receipts be deposited with the trustees, second, there are the guarantees of the group of civic-spirited individuals standing behind the fair, who themselves bought over half of the notes.

Modern business methods came into use, too, in the plan for selling tickets, and in the contracts with concessionaires. Tickets have been out for the last five years. Approximately another half million tickets, yielding receipts of \$237,328, had been sold some days before the opening, and over 1,000,000 gate admissions had been paid by pre-opening visitors, yielding receipts of \$137,729.

Chinese Artisans Carve Jade Rings In Shop at Pavilion

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—Like a "chung-se," or residence of a wealthy landowner in the interior of China, is the pavilion built by the Chinese Government with the assistance of Chinese merchants at a Century of Progress, "Since Chicago's fair is to show progress," said Mr. Z. L. Chang, director of the department of exposition affairs of the Chinese Government, "we are exhibiting only modernized products from China."

Modern jade, modern Chinese embroidery and up-to-date Chinese porcelain in the newest designs will be displayed in the shops lining the inner open-air court of the pavilion. Tea cups and saucers and vases made of layer upon layer of thin silk which have been put through a process of drying which makes them stiff like porcelain will be shown in the latest silver lacquer finish. This lacquer work originated in China long ago, Mr. Chang said, and is now being perfected so that it is waterproof and heat-resistant, yet made with silk as a foundation.

In the little Chinese shops, artisans will be busy carving jade into rings and bracelets, cooks may demonstrate the art of making chow mein, and other skilled workers will show some of the secrets of their craft.

A miniature pagoda measuring some four feet in height and carved from the best selected green jade will be illuminated with flood lights and placed in a special room. To indicate the tremendous task involved in carving this seven-story pagoda, Mr. Chang said that if 100 artists were to work on it at one time it would take them 10 years to complete the job. The pagoda weighs 134 pounds and cost approximately \$250,000.

A large portion of the residence pavilion is reserved by the Chinese Government to show municipal development and progress in education.

Mr. Rufus C. Dawes had been president of the exposition since its inception in 1927, and in 1930, when his brother's help was needed in the financing, General Dawes made a hurried trip from London, spent several days in soliciting subscriptions in a whirlwind drive, and wound up with pledges of \$10,000,000, more than enough to take up the bond issue of \$10,000,000 which was issued to finance the fair.

If there are profits at the end of the fair, they will not be distributed among the investors, but used for educational purposes to further the work for which the fair was held. Another respect in which the business structure of the fair is significant is the modern approach of bringing the experience of engineering to bear in the solution of a business problem. The Century of Progress exposition may well be described as a project conceived in prosperity, carried through in depression, and extending over, or at least looking forward, into better times.

Like a great bridge, or a dam, or a skyscraper, whose site promised bedrock all the way, the Century of Progress exposition may well be described as a project conceived in prosperity, carried through in depression, and extending over, or at least looking forward, into better times.

Take, for instance, the matter of planning for water supply and sewer facilities, as described by Maj. Lenox R. Lohr, the engineer-business manager of the exposition. Planning for say 50,000,000 people, water and sewer facilities would cost \$1,000,000. But if that estimate were 10 per cent off, there is \$100,000 practically thrown away—a small fortune.

It is the same with operating costs. The miles of exhibits at a Century of Progress require hose that will stand miles of walking. There are just two ways of knowing Campbell's durability; first, ask a friend who has worn them; second, test them yourself. They will lend confidence to your journey through the Exposition. Their sheen, even texture, clear resilient weaves mean hosiery satisfaction.

And don't forget our Sports-Wear, Lingerie and Gloves will give equal style and service satisfaction.

ALL ARE MODERATELY PRICED

Growth of Christian Science Told in Hall of Religion Exhibit

Church, Organized in 1879, Has Won Great Progress by Ministering to Needy; Publications Carry Interpretation of the Bible to the World

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—The growth of the Christian Science Church, a development of the past century, is illustrated in an exhibit at the Hall of Religion of the Christian Science Church. The data there to be found of its progress record that the first church was organized in 1879 and has now multiplied to 2639 churches and societies in 36 countries.

Meanwhile the Christian Science movement has seen its publishing activities increase until requiring a \$4,000,000 building, which will be completed before the close of the fair.

Besides printing a daily newspaper, its publishing society issues monthly and weekly periodicals in seven languages and Braille. When it recently placed an order for 410,000 copies of its revised Hymnal, the bookman reported this the largest single order ever given for a hymnal.

The church has built large sanatoriums on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts for those seeking healing through Christian Science, and for others wishing quiet, restful study and recuperation. It has erected a large home for the elderly. It has found its list of authorized practitioners of Christian Science healing expand to include 10,748 persons in 36 lands. Its lecturers here and abroad last year addressed a total audience estimated at 2,954,374.

These various features of the growth of the Christian Science Church since its origin a little more than half a century ago may be noted by the visitor to the modest booth in the Hall of Religion. The space is 16 by 16 feet. It allows a liberal but not elaborate use of pictures of Christian Science churches over the world and other material.

A portrait of Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, is given prominent position. The nature of the church this New England woman launched is indicated to the visitor in her own description, "A church designed to commemorate the word and works of our Master, which should restate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing" (Church Manual, p. 17). This quotation is carried across the main wall at the back of the exhibit. Mrs. Eddy's religious work fell entirely within the "Century of Progress" which the Chicago exposition commemorates.

Testimonies of Christian Science healing which have been printed in the Christian Science periodicals and are open to verification are included in the exhibit. On the walls may also be found the Tenets of the Mother Church which begin with the declaration "As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal life." (Church Manual, p. 15).

In the foreground of the booth

Huge Cross Flashes As Progress Symbol Of Dominican Nation

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—A huge cross lying flat on the ground from which sheets of light shoot upward is the contribution to a Century of Progress of the Dominican Republic. It is a small model of the much larger cross to be built in the little Republic of the West Indies as a memorial to Christopher Columbus.

The original one, built of concrete, is to serve as an air beacon to aviators. From a jungle area in the Republic it will send its shafts of light to the sky, according to the architect, Mr. J. L. Gleave, who came to Chicago to superintend the building of the model.

The model at the fair is built of wood and placed on a large platform 180 feet long and 80 feet wide so that visitors may walk around the cross, which will rise about five feet from the platform, its greatest length being 50 feet. Although in the original structure there will be housed museums, libraries, and other historical material, Mr. Gleave said, the model in Chicago, which is only one-thirtieth of the original size, will have nothing of interest on the inside.

Slits in the top of the wooden cross will allow streams of light to shoot upward. Trees and bushes are planted about the platform to imitate the setting which the concrete cross will have in the jungles of the West Indies.

HASH that is FIT FOR A KING



If your appetite is keen as you start to read this, it's kind of mean to tell you about Prudence Corned Beef Hash. For here's a feast to make your mouth water... delicious... savory... satisfying!

No left-overs in Prudence Hash, just the finest, tender young beef and mealy white potatoes, fixed the old New England way in a spic-and-span New England kitchen.

First, every atom of skin and gristle is removed and an exact proportion of lean and fat meat slowly boiled. After it has cooled, the meat is taken out, the fat skimmed off the pot and the potatoes boiled in the same water. That's one of the "down East" tricks that

makes Prudence Hash taste so ravishingly good.

And there are two other things you want to know about Prudence. It's all ready to heat and eat—takes three minutes to get a hearty meal. The other thing is the economy—six

cents for a man's-size serving.

Treat your family to this wholly different hash, browned to a tempting crisp—a feast fit for a king and all his kin. You can get it at just about every good grocery store.

But please remember, there are other hashes floating around, so—avoid disappointment and be absolutely sure to ask for and to get the genuine Prudence Corned Beef Hash. BOSTON FOOD PRODUCTS COMPANY • BOSTON

MONITOR READERS: If your grocer does not have Prudence Hash in stock, send us his name and 10 cents and we will mail you a single-portion tin.

PRUDENCE Ready to Brown CORNED BEEF HASH

P.S. You are a wise housewife if you also stock up on a few cans of Prudence Beef Stew and Prudence Lamb Stew. They're grand.

We Should Like Our Many Friends To Know

That we decorated and furnished The Christian Science Monitor Pavilion at the World's Fair. We think you will find it a charming place to pause on your way around the Fair Grounds. And we hope that you will spare a moment from the exhibits it houses to study the attractive setting that we have created for them.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO
STATE, MADISON, MONROE, WABASH
CHICAGO

Architecture Held Subject to Change By Chicago's Fair

The simplicity of the mass effects, the absence of extraneous detail, the use of brilliant color are often very pleasing and have already enlisted the general public's approbation, but it is possible that the little French and Belgian villages, copied after the most unregenerately picturesque Old World buildings will have a far larger number of abject acorers than is because they are 'personal' and that is something remote and inhuman about the grotesque, sometimes buildings which repels the ordinary layman. Nevertheless they point the way toward a saner type of architecture.

plied by individual exhibits, largely of churches. Among the churches which will have their exhibits in the hall devoted to this purpose are the United Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod Lutheran Church, Church of the Latter Day Saints and the Christian Science Church.

Jewish societies have combined in a large exhibit and the Salvation Army and the Y. M. C. A. of America have also exhibited. The National Foundation and the International Order of the King's Daughters also have booths. The end of the hall is occupied by an exhibit of modern ecclesiastical furnishings. The Epis-

Personal Movie Cameras and Projectors
Films use Eastman 16 mm. film

B&L & HOWELL CO., 1903 Larchmont Avenue, Chicago; New York, Hollywood, London
(B. & H. Co., Ltd.) *Established 1907*

and The first page

Company, W. F. Knauer, President, 130 Lafayette Avenue, LaCrosse, Wis., U. S. A. See Pyroll at the World's Fair!

Birmingham, Ala., 220 Twentieth St.
Boston, Mass., 145 Tremont Street
Buffalo, N. Y., 564 Main Street
Charleston, W. Va., 918 Quarrier St.
Charlotte, N. C., 211 Tryon Street
Cincinnati, Ohio, 125 S. 3d St.
Cleveland, Ohio, 125 S. 3d St.
Columbus, Ohio, 125 S. 3d St.
Dallas, Texas, 125 S. 3d St.
Denver, Colo., 125 S. 3d St.
Detroit, Mich., 125 S. 3d St.
Houston, Texas, 125 S. 3d St.
Indianapolis, Ind., 125 S. 3d St.
Jacksonville, Fla., 125 S. 3d St.
Kansas City, Mo., 125 S. 3d St.
Los Angeles, Calif., 125 S. 3d St.
Louisville, Ky., 125 S. 3d St.
Memphis, Tenn., 125 S. 3d St.
Miami, Fla., 125 S. 3d St.
Milwaukee, Wis., 125 S. 3d St.
Minneapolis, Minn., 125 S. 3d St.
Mobile, Ala., 125 S. 3d St.
New Orleans, La., 125 S. 3d St.
New York, N. Y., 125 S. 3d St.
Oklahoma City, Okla., 125 S. 3d St.
Omaha, Neb., 125 S. 3d St.
Philadelphia, Pa., 125 S. 3d St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 125 S. 3d St.
Portland, Ore., 125 S. 3d St.
Reno, Nev., 125 S. 3d St.
Richmond, Va., 125 S. 3d St.
San Antonio, Texas, 125 S. 3d St.
San Diego, Calif., 125 S. 3d St.
San Francisco, Calif., 125 S. 3d St.
Seattle, Wash., 125 S. 3d St.
St. Louis, Mo., 125 S. 3d St.
Tampa, Fla., 125 S. 3d St.
Tucson, Ariz., 125 S. 3d St.
Wash. D. C., 125 S. 3d St.
Wichita, Kan., 125 S. 3d St.

a., 945 Fourth Ave.
 1016 Chestnut St.
 1622 Chestnut St.
 93 Liberty Avenue
 86 Westminster St.

Personal Movie Cameras and Projectors
Films use Eastman 16 mm. film

B&L & HOWELL CO., 1903 Larchmont Avenue, Chicago; New York, Hollywood, London
(B. & H. Co., Ltd.) *Established 1907*

cellent cuisine, loving environment. Suites and kitchenette.
Rooms with bath at reasonable rates.
Christian Science church on opposite corner.
Sunday Dinner at 12 Noon, 75c
420 WRIGHTWOOD AVE. CHICAGO
TEL. DIVERSEY 4800

HOTEL Overlooking Lincoln Park and the Lake. Select clientele, excellent cuisine, loving environment. Suites and kitchenette.
Rooms with bath at reasonable rates.
Christian Science church on opposite corner.
Sunday Dinner at 12 Noon, 75c
420 WRIGHTWOOD AVE. CHICAGO

Birmingham, Ala., 220 Twentieth St.
Boston, Mass., 145 Tremont Street
Buffalo, N. Y., 564 Main Street
Charleston, W. Va., 918 Quarrier St.
Charlotte, N. C., 211 Tryon Street
Hartford, Conn., 89 Pratt Street
Huntington, W. Va., 945 Fourth
Philadelphia, Pa., 1016 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1622 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 533 Liberty Avenue

W. Long St., Columbus, Ohio.)
Richmond, Va., 421 E. Broad Street
Rochester, N. Y., 17 Clinton Ave., S.

Richmond, Va., 421 E. Broad Street
Rochester, N. Y., 17 Clinton Ave. S.
Scranton, Pa., 124 N. Washington Ave.
Syracuse, N. Y., 432 S. Saline Street
Utica, N. Y., 210 Genesee Street
Washington, D. C., 1339 F St. N.W.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 83 S. Main Street

Industries Pay Debt of Honor to Basic Research by Supporting Exposition

Great Expanse Of Fine Gardens Greets Visitors

Five Acres of World's Fair Island Given Over to Horticultural Hall

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—How many kinds of lovely gardens there are is shown here, thanks to the cooperation of amateur and professional gardeners. In a wealth of flower plots growing both indoors and under the sky on the five acres of World's Fair Island given over to Horticultural Hall.

A little world apart is this garden exhibition. Standing on the broad low terrace of the Horticultural Building one sees nothing but the natural beauty of flower and tree and grass against a background of lake and sky.

It seems a bit incredible that these gardens have sprung up here where only a few months ago there was only rough sand fill left from the recent making of the island. Now it is peaceful as any old garden spot.

A grand formal Italian garden stretches down to the inland sea. Set off by hedges and grass plots are other styles of gardens; homey cottage borders and hillside plantings; rose gardens and rock gardens; historic gardens and modern gardens.

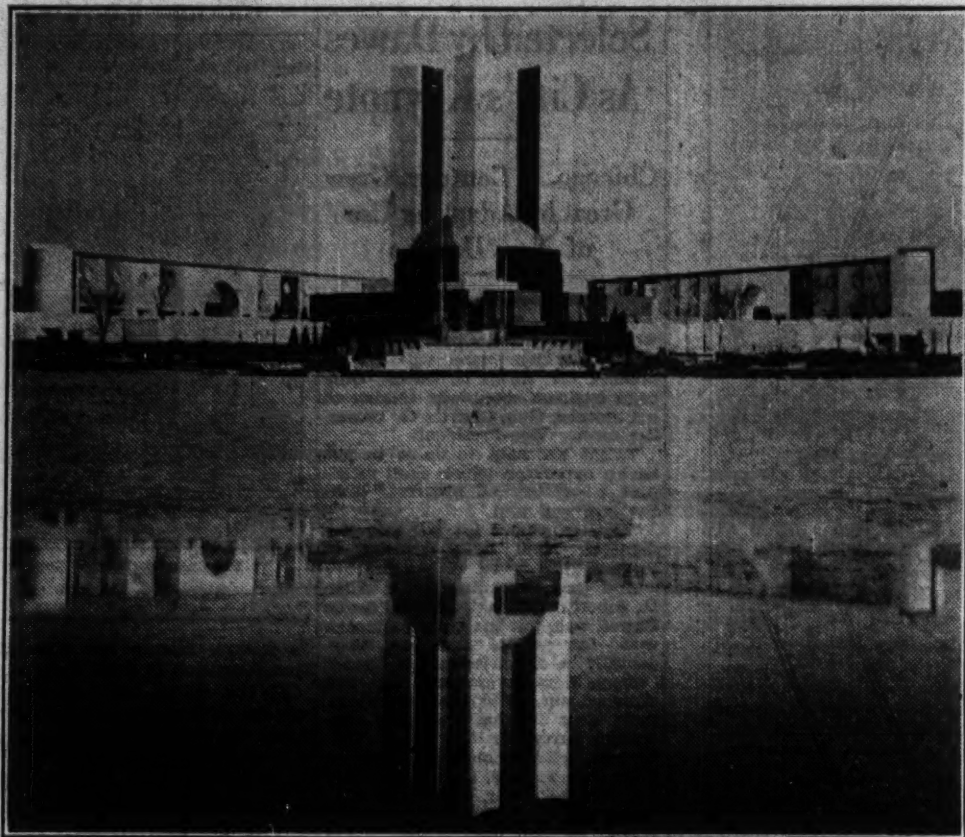
Great Variety
That there is great variety is not surprising when one learns that the plots have been planted by many different groups: garden clubs, park districts, professional landscape gardeners, a seed store, a federation of women's clubs, and two state organizations, one representing California, the other the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

It is intended that these plantings shall furnish practical ideas to the home gardener. "An Illinois Garden," designed by Mr. Kenneth Bangs for the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, is a charming example through the period of the exposition flowers and plants suitable for home gardens in this climate. On the shore of Lake Michigan a wooded dune has been formed and planted by landscape gardeners, who show what delightful planting can be made if a person happens to own a little hill. A bungalow has been built to show good planting for a small yard.

The Men's Garden Club of Fort Wayne, Ind., chose a historical subject. It has commemorated Abraham Lincoln by reproducing a southern Indiana landscape around a log cabin such as he lived in in his boyhood. The club brought the native trees and shrubs from Spencer, Ind., in the Lincoln country.

Cactus Garden
Indoor gardens in the large Horticultural Hall are painted to resemble sky and are lighted from above by windows and at night by high-glow chandeliers. One can travel here through many latitudes. As one enters one sees a large tropi-

Symbolizes Nation's Government



By Mario Becheri—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FEDERAL BUILDING AND HALL OF STATES

Federal Building Symbolizes Vast Structure of Government

Functions and Purposes Woven Into Whole Design to Give Complete Picture of Progress Made in Serving Citizens of the Nation

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—A bird's-eye view of the varied functions the Federal Government performs for the people of the United States and its possessions will be offered visitors to a Century of Progress exposition in a building which is itself designed to symbolize the threefold structure of the National Government.

Three triangular towers thrusting their white bodies high into the air above a majestic dome, symbolize the three branches of the government—executive, legislative and judicial.

To the left and right of this central portion of the Federal Building extends the body of the structure, some 600 feet long, which houses the federal exhibit. An appropriation of \$1,000,000 voted by Congress provided liberally for the building and equipping of the spectacular structure where the Federal Government, on the one hand, will entertain distinguished foreign visitors, and on the other, its own citizens from far and wide. Truly it is a building where the distinguished foreign diplomat perhaps, and the humblest American workman, will alike enjoy the hospitality of the Government of the land, to learn more about what this Government means to the American people.

The Federal Building is so designed that it stands in juxtaposition to the Hall of States, a V-shaped structure whose two wings fit together with the slender figure of the Federal Building to compose a triangular group, again symbolic of how the federal and state governments fit into one fabric.

Within the Federal Building the visitor will see exhibits which illustrate outstanding features of the work of each main arm of the executive branch. The departments of agriculture, commerce, state, interior, navy, labor, treasury, war, justice, post office, are all represented by varied displays, as well as the Smithsonian Institution, the Shipping Board, the Government Printing Office, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Library of Congress, the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the Veterans' Administration.

From historic documentary material showing the far-reaching activities of the Department of State, to vivid and beautiful dioramas of the national parks; from government printing presses to patent office exhibits; from weather reports to business charts; from a model of the Boulder Dam to models of machinery used in the mint, the federal exhibits will constitute a cross-section of the far-flung functions of the Government.

For months workmen have been busily bending over realistic dioramas and models, artificial trees and imitation animals, so as to bring into the big building a light view, at least, of the great outdoor

If It's Baumkuchen or Clam Chowder You Want—The Fair Will Serve You

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—Baumkuchen or ham and eggs, lungenbraten-goulash or New England clam chowder—the fair will have them all. Thirty or more restaurants, many of them foreign, will feed the visitors.

In Old Heidelberg, a large wooden tavern on the edge of the lake, accommodating 2500 patrons, linzer-torte, sauerbraten, and other German dishes will be served by flaxen-haired Teuton waitresses and waiters in gay costumes. The Victor Vienna Garden will serve wienerschnitzel, fischfleisch, or tafelspitz, cooked under the direction of Herr Victor Dissenhofer, former chef for Emperor Franz Josef.

The Belgian village, with antique cottages and cobblestones; the Streets of Paris, the Polish Pavilion and Moroccan Village will serve native foods in native settings. Rest-

aurants of Italy, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, China and India add varied dishes to the Century of Progress menu.

For the children, Tony Sarg has decorated a restaurant on the Enchanted Island. The Rutledge Tavern serves meals it is said, such as Abraham Lincoln used to have, with steaks and chops broiled over an open grate.

Six hundred "hot dog" stands and minor concessions will serve light lunches.

Georgia Week Aug. 21-26
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ATLANTA, Ga.—The week of Aug. 21-26 has been set aside by the Chicago Century of Progress world's fair officials as Georgia week. During this period Gov. Eugene Talmadge and members of his staff will visit the exposition.

Nations of World Pass in Review By Fair Exhibits

Pavilions Note Progress of Nation or Mark Scenic Advantages

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—Bits of the Old World, both oriental and occidental, which are taking root at a Century of Progress, indicate that many foreign nations telling officially of achievements international exposition.

Scattered along the avenues of the fair are whole villages, as though transplanted from foreign soil, pavilions, telling officially of achievements of foreign governments, an international bazaar covering more than two acres and scores of individual exhibits.

Representatives of foreign countries will not find themselves in a strange land in the midst of metropolises, though they must travel far to the interior after disembarking. Here in a city whose population goes beyond the 3,000,000 mark, approximately one-fourth of the population is foreign born.

Whole colonies of Czechoslovakians, Chinese, Swedes, Italians and of many other nationalities have been watching the city of new buildings rise on the lake front. Finding the ties binding them to the homeland still strong, they take great pride in whatever their native country undertakes at the fair.

Nations Represented
In some cases where nations are not officially participating, immigrants or their descendants have taken it upon themselves to see that their country has a building or an exhibit.

Nations officially represented by large buildings or by extensive exhibits are Italy, Sweden, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Japan, China, Morocco, the Irish Free State, Egypt, the Dominican Republic, Norway, and Denmark. A pavilion was erected by Ukrainians living in four foreign countries. Other nations represented either by commercial organizations or private institutions are Denmark, Belgium, Mexico, France, Great Britain, Cuba, Austria, Holland, Luxembourg and Germany, according to Mr. Felix J. Storz, chief of foreign participation for a Century of Progress.

Two of the most famous trains in the world—the presidential train of Mexico, and the "Royal Scot" Express, Great Britain's crack railway unit—have made the journey to Chicago and await inspection at the fair grounds.

Vessels and Aerobats
The atmosphere of far corners of the world lives in the exposition grounds. A village where medieval houses have been reproduced in every detail takes the visitor back to a European city of the Middle Ages. Along a village courtyard where Moorish music filters through the arches, Moroccans in fez and flowing garments will display their Oriental wares.

A three-masted training vessel, having plowed through the waters of the Atlantic from Norway, lies at anchor on the water front. From the Orient comes a troupe of acrobats who crossed the Pacific to do their juggling and tumbling for fair visitors in a theater which is a part of one nation's exhibit. There are many types of work in the fair grounds. Of rugs, linens, hangings, and other decorative arts done by peasant women of Europe.

Though some nations found it impossible to take part because of financial difficulties, others considered the fair in the light of opportunity to introduce their products to American buyers.

"One good thing coming out of the depression," said one foreign representative, "is the simplifying of taste. We have noticed this and we are bringing handcraft which is inexpensive and in good taste to interest the Americans whose buying power has lessened."

Idea of Progress
Other nations are not so much interested in selling as they are in impressing the public with their achievements. They have caught the idea of progress and want to show that while Chicago was growing from a small village to a metropolis they too were moving forward. They are displaying charts to indicate progress in education, navigation and legislation.

Models are frequently used to indicate in a visual way what has been accomplished. Small models of scientific instruments which stand as landmarks of progress in the sciences are displayed.

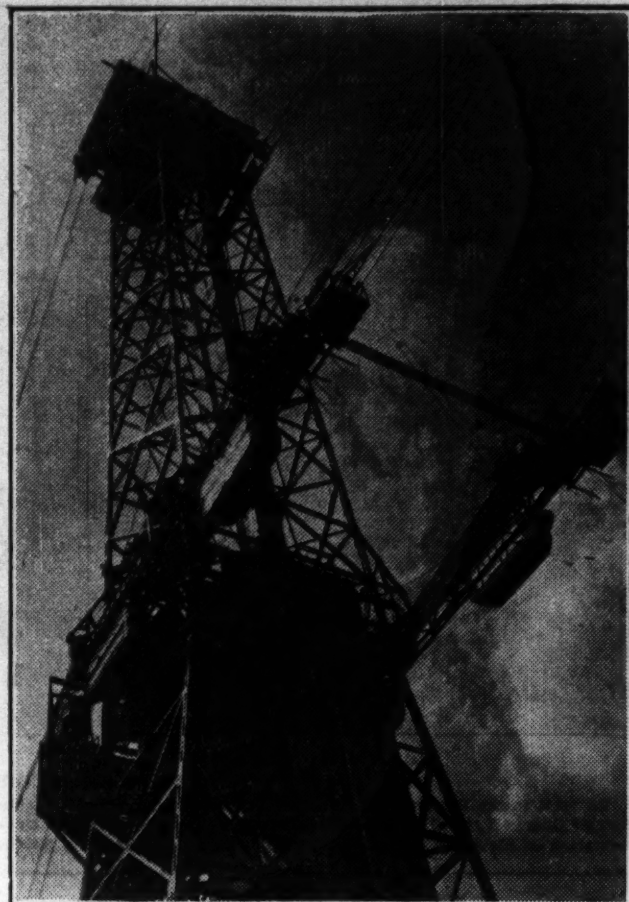
To interest travelers in the scenery of their home country has been the chief aim of several nations. Huge maps revealing the beauty spots along the mountains and rivers, enlarged photographs of castles, historic buildings, and picturesque scenes entice fair visitors to pack their bags and take to the road.

Among the countries displaying their scenic advantages are Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Canada, Irish Free State, Norway, Sweden, Italy, Luxembourg and Holland.

The device is credited to the inventiveness of two Frenchmen, Daguerre and Bouton, but has seen its greatest development in the Imperial Institute of South Kensington, London, and the Deutsches Museum of Munich.

Museums are making constantly wider use of the diorama, especially in showing animals in natural surroundings.

Just for a High Old Time



By The Christian Science Monitor
"THRILLER OF '33," THE "SKY RIDE"
Steel Terminal Tower, Showing Rocket Cable Cars in Which Thousands of Visitors Are to Ride, High Above the World's Fair Lagoon.

Record Light Volume For Dollar Is Engineer's Donation to Fair

Impressions of Massiveness, Accentuation of Details and Unusual Color Effects All Attained Under Heading 'Lavish Economy'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—If a poet, instead of an illumination engineer, were to describe the night scene at the fair, he would probably do it in terms of dripping waterfalls of color, rainbow-washed walls and great rhythmic beams of light sweeping the night canopy.

In engineering terms, however, is the achievement described by the man chiefly responsible for it, Mr. W. D'Arcy Ryan, chairman of the committee of the General Electric and Westinghouse engineers.

"Decorative floodlighting in static white light" is the phrase Mr. Ryan uses to describe the principal illumination. "The present installation actually differs widely from anything that has been done previously," he adds.

The illumination used 14,500,000 watts on the opening night.

It seems strange to talk of economy in the face of so lavish and imaginative a use of light, using the equivalent of 290,000 ordinary 60-watt lamps, thousands of feet of neon and mercury vapor tubes, great batteries of sky-scanning searchlights and so on. Yet the very magnitude of the scale made economy more necessary.

White Light on Colored Walls
The first saving was achieved by throwing white light on colored buildings to get color effects, instead of coloring the light itself. The world's fair buildings are all brightly painted. To paint them further with tinted light would have done little more than to introduce a discordant note into the scheme, according to Mr. Ryan.

Nor did he favor using "electrical jewelry," those elaborate effects which embellish classic architecture, but which in his judgment would be out of place in a modernistic composition. The lighting must accentuate the essential characteristics of the architecture, the "massive effect of expansive windowless walls." Flood lighting, of course, would do this, but ordinary floodlighting could not be used here because, due to terracing, visitors might find themselves looking into a glaring source of light. So the engineers devised novel lighting standards, in which the light sources are either screened or reduced to an unobjectionable intensity.

In the important facades of the buildings, floodlighting of this type is supplemented, for the sake of emphasis or accent, by gaseous tube illumination. But always, according to the lighting expert, care is taken that the architectural scheme be not shrouded in artificial effects of trick lighting. For paths and gardens in particular, a special mushroom-like design has been developed, he said, that spreads white light on the ground for visibility's sake, but which, from a height of about four

Keynote of Show Struck by Display In Hall of Science

Building of the Future, or Blue Lagoon, Marks Debt to Research

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—If there is any one building at a Century of Progress Exposition which epitomizes better than any other, both in contour and content, the plan and purpose of the fair, it is the great Hall of Science. This stately structure is at once the key of the treasure, the table of contents of the living encyclopedia, the proposition of the theorem, which is a Century of Progress exposition.

This proposition, as stated by the great physical scientist, Thomas Henry Munkley, is put up for all to see as they enter the great Hall of Science, where among other inscriptions is the following: "Scientific education is the essential condition of industrial progress."

Or, the other way around, in the words of Mr. Rufus C. Duns, president of a Century of Progress, in the foreword of the booklet on the basic science exhibits, the purpose of the fair is to "demonstrate the indebtedness of industry to pure science, the beneficent results of invention and applied science and the dependence of society upon all of these."

As Hamlet advised the players to suit the action to the words, the fair authorities decided to suit their structures to their theme, and the great Hall of Science, so to speak, is first to sound the motif which is developed by the other buildings through the modern manner of handling plane, line and color.

Approaching the Hall of Science from the north, the visitor sees great masses of blue and white and orange walls, supported as it seems by towering pylons of white against blue, spreading themselves out into a spacious semicircle. At night, they become flaming buttresses, bathed in light, sending their reflection up into the sky.

From the east, one sees a great U-shaped body whose two arms stretch out in majestic manner to embrace an open court above which rises tower and terrace, and below which spreads the great stretch of smooth blue lagoon. Truly, the building seems to have no beginning, no end, like the sciences themselves, it belongs to the earth, yet looks to the sky and leans to the water, as if drawing them all together into one as the symbolic setting for an exposition of the universal language and laws of the physical sciences.

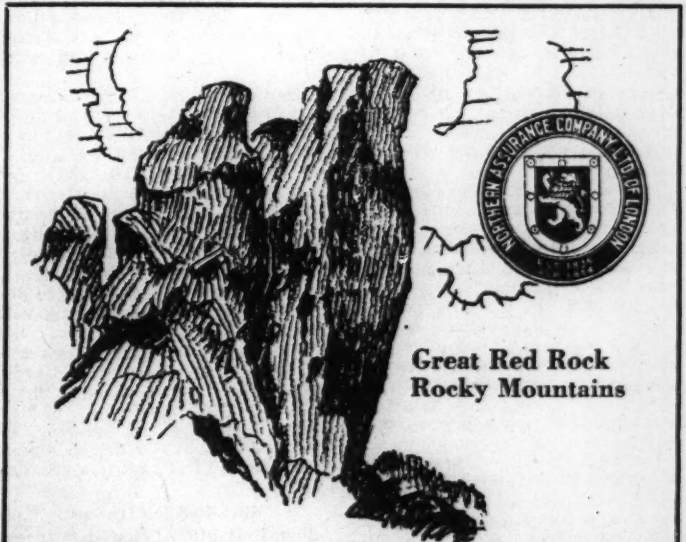
Inside, it is the same. One finds a starting place, but apparently no end. One walks blocks through aisles like streets, ascends from floor to floor by means of ramps, and eventually comes into the great hall where the physical sciences are enthroned. A hall 260 feet long, 60 feet wide, 57 feet high, three streaks of neon light down the center of the ceiling its only illumination, is the home of the basic science exhibits.

Here the story of mathematics, physics, chemistry, geology and other subjects is told by displays which seem to have borrowed both voice and gesture from their human inventors.

"To show a phenomenon in action on the lecture table for a few minutes is one thing," the fair authorities point out, "but to show it continuously to thousands during a period of 150 days is quite another. Yet this is the goal."

On the ground floor are to be found the exhibits of certain industries which are closely related to the basic sciences.

Mr. Paul Philippe Cret of Philadelphia is the architect of the Hall of Science.



Great Red Rock Rocky Mountains

Tested Stability

A company with a 97-year record of strength and stability stands back of each Northern Assurance policy.

World-wide diversification of business is an important factor in its strength and safety. Under wise and able management it has successfully weathered many financial storms.

There is a Northern Assurance policy of insurance for every property hazard. The Northern Assurance agent in your city will gladly advise, assist and serve you. If you do not know the agent's name and address, write to us for it.

It is wise to see that your insurance be placed with the Northern Assurance Company.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
80 John Street, New York

SAN FRANCISCO 60 Sansome Street CHICAGO 175 West Jackson Blvd.

Especially GOOD for the CHILDREN
and they like it

DELICIOUS
WHOLESALE
INEXPENSIVE

Women Play Active Part on the Managerial Staff of the World's Fair

Ceremonies Held On Memorial Day Throughout U. S.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt Attend the Observances at Arlington

America paused yesterday to remember and honor those who have made the supreme sacrifice in its military service.

Exercises at Arlington Cemetery, Arlington, Va., in which President and Mrs. Roosevelt took a silent part, led the list of activities, while Americans throughout the world observed the day in fitting style.

Although the President did not speak, Mr. George H. Dern, secretary of War, and Mr. Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, rededicated the Government to the cause of peace. At the President's wish there was special mention of the more than 70 men who perished in the recent Akron disaster.

Gen. John J. Pershing, in an address later, called "the faith" that other nations will disarm if America takes the lead, "childlike."

At Century of Progress in Chicago three band concerts were given and the colors trooped, while crowds centered about the Lincoln exhibits.

School children took part in elaborate exercises at the Gettysburg battlefield.

In London Americans placed wreaths on the cenotaph, while in Paris the tomb of France's unknown soldier beneath the Arc de Triomphe was similarly decorated.

In Mexico, Mr. Josephus Daniels, American Ambassador, paid tribute to the Americans killed in Mexico in 1874.

General Pershing's statement at Arlington came at a time when President Roosevelt and other world leaders are seeking to achieve a measure of arms reduction at the Geneva conference.

End of War Described As the 'Unfinished Task'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., May 31—The unfinished work of this generation, the task which still remains unaccomplished 15 years after the Armistice, the task of ending war as an institution, is in large part an intellectual problem of particular concern to college and university men and women, said Dr. George H. Blakeslee, professor of history and international relations of Clark University, speaking at the Memorial Day service at Mount Holyoke College.

"It is probably the case that never since the World War have there been such earnest and wide-spread efforts to maintain peace and to abolish war as an institution," Dr. Blakeslee said. "How to do this is a problem which concerns all of us. It is of course the concern of the college and university men and women, for it is in large part an intellectual problem. Fundamentally the world does not know precisely how to abolish war as a system and at the same time provide adequate security for the nations, including the maintenance of its existing rights and the just settlement of its national claims. There is no general agreement as to the methods which should be adopted.

"To obtain peace, to abolish war as an institution, doubtless will require the simultaneous utilization of many of the various methods already suggested. Above all, if the world is to carry out its great unfinished task, there must be genuine and adequately close cooperation between most of the nations, including our own. The essential fact is that we have not had enough cooperation to obtain certain things which we wish and do not now possess: world peace and economic prosperity."

Massachusetts Honors Memory of Its Soldiers

Massachusetts yesterday paid the customary tribute to the memory of those who have participated in various wars in the service of the United States. Though the weather was cloudy, there was plenty of color in the uniforms of those who took part in the various exercises throughout the State. And the blare of bugles, the rattle of sabres, the volleys of firing echoed and reechoed in commemoration of those who made the supreme sacrifice.

Hardly a hundred of the youths who swung in '61, to the tune of "John Brown's Body" were present at the Boston ceremonies held in their honor. Whether the flowers of oratory flung gracefully from speakers' platforms stirred the memory of the white-haired veterans, or whether they revived emotions long since buried with the strife of a past century, they gave no outward sign. Weary of the drums and shouting, some of them, long before the noise was over, merely asked if they could not go home.

An impressive ceremony was conducted on Boston Common by the Kearsage Association of Naval Veterans, at which Mayor Curley made an antipacifist address. Pacifism, "which would leave the nation defenseless against the warlike nations of the world," the Mayor condemned.

At Forest Hills more than 900 wreaths were placed in memory of Civil War veterans. Officials estimated that more than 100,000 persons visited the grounds during the day.

From the deck of the steamer Norumbega, off Plymouth, Capt. Delbert C. Wicken and a Boston University student strewed flowers on the ocean in memory of those who had lost their lives at sea.

Glass Motorcar

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—A motor car in actual size constructed entirely of glass panels, except for nine working parts, attracts comment at the world's fair. The color of the car changes continually, and as one after another of the nine working parts becomes visible through the glass, it is described by electrical transcription.

Stamp Collectors Send Out Cachet To Cache the Cachets

Future stamp cachet makers will "walk the plank" if the United States Stamp Society passes sentence upon them—at least that is the impression derived from the humorous "cachet to end cachets" issued yesterday at the society's annual convention in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Frank L. Morse, one of the Boston delegates to the convention, has brought back copies of the cachet, which termed this kind of collecting "hokey," "hokum" and "bunk" and advocated "capital punishment" for all persons found guilty of designing and issuing more of these items. In true pirate fashion, a skull and cross-bones was made the central figure of the cachet. Hundreds of these were passed out to attending delegates and sent to collectors all over the country.

The reason back of this comical move is that cachets, which started in 1929, have become so common that they are issued upon almost any occasion and stamp collectors are experiencing difficulty trying to keep up with them. Running the risk of adding another to the already overwhelming horde of cachets, the society took this method of expressing its ideas on the practice.

At the convention, reports of various member organizations showed that stamp collecting activities have increased despite economic difficulties. The officers elected for the coming year are: President, Mr. Hugh Wallace Smith, Melrose, Mass.; first vice-president, Mr. Walter Wycherly, Brooklyn; second vice-president, Mr. C. G. Besse, Somerville, Mass.; secretary, Mr. Elmer S. Clark, Lynn, Mass., and Mr. Gideon G. Ryder, Boston, Mass.

Boston Art Notes

"Pops" Exhibition

In reaching out to stir popular fancy within appropriate bounds, the management of the Symphony Hall Pop concert has had another bright idea. On Monday evening and for the three subsequent evenings there are being shown in corridors and refreshment rooms paintings, water colors, pastels, prints, drawings, small sculptures and even a few textiles made by artists and artisans of Boston. The choice of contributions is not selected and so there is assembled a miscellany of works by professional and amateur, student and experienced artist.

There are two or three ways in which a "Pops" concert can be related to the pictorial arts. One is that of program choice. Mr. Fiedler on Monday played works which were inspired by or which described in musical form pictorial matter. Most famous is the Mousorgsky Suite, "Pictures at an Exhibition." Here is program music which can be followed with eye and ear simultaneously. The Debussy "Nages" is kin to the impressionistic sketches of the outdoors. The latter is atmospheric not photographic depiction and accordingly less irksome to the devotee of pure music.

An interesting feature in this display is the frequent occurrence of subjects in which musicians appear, performing on their instruments, or being portrayed as "interesting types" by painters. Of these there is a considerable number. It was very appropriate for a lady in days of old to be shown, swathed in satins, seated at her harpsichord. Here we see her at the piano. We see men strumming guitars, we see a fiddle resting on a table. We see Mr. Ritter industriously occupied with his tympani. Mr. Kleber Hall has portrayed him in a truly expressionistic manner; the percussion shakes the very canvas, which appears vibrant with tremors. Mr. Piller, of contrabassoon fame, does not manipulate his instrument, but leans upon his ever-present walking stick. Mr. Fiedler is seen in pen, pencil and wood block.

Portraits predominate; many of them are ably made. The Bostonian style prevails; there are no eccentricities, no asymmetries, no primitive flatness. Well rounded, provided abundantly with shadow, posing in the grand manner, most of the sitters are seen at their most dignified and radiant moments. Interspersed are a few portraits of the artists. Landscapes and still-lives are in the minority, and we miss them among these innumerable portraits. Thanks to Mr. Hopkinson and Mr. Frank Carson and a few others for some little whiff of the outdoors, a variety of subjects for both have sent pictures of the fisheries).

With patience one may ferret out a number of first-rate pictures. The well-meaning effort of amateurs dulls the luster of the display considerably. Once more we murmur our complaint about the lack of selection in art exhibitions. At the "Pops" hundreds of people see this display who never see another in the course of seasons; we wish for the sake of the art that there might be a smaller and more choice menu served up.

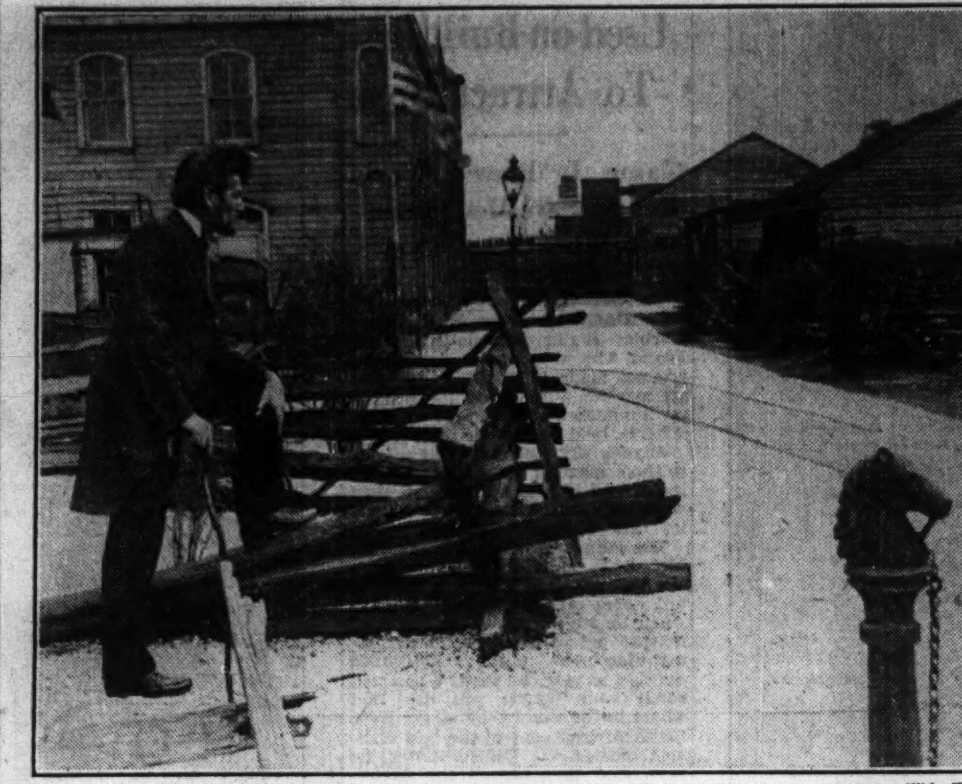
The experiment is an excellent one. There should be several displays in the course of the spring concert season. Experience will teach the management how to bring out the best, we feel confident. They are to be complimented for this effort.

Insanity Plea Declined By Kidnaper's Counsel

BRIDGEWATER, Mass., May 31—Mr. Elias Burwick, counsel for Kenneth Buck, who is charged with the kidnapping of 10-year-old Peggy McMahon of Harwichport, considers his client "perfectly normal" and says there will be no plea of insanity.

Kenneth was transferred to the hospital for criminally insane here Sunday from Barnstable jail after authorities said he had become violent in his cell. The outburst last Sunday Mr. Burwick described as hysterics brought on by fear on Buck's part that harm might come to his wife and child.

'Lincoln' Surveys Old Home—'Moved' to Chicago



JUDGE CHARLES EDWARD BULL OF ARIZONA AS "LINCOLN"

Practical Work Pleases Women In Management

Lack of Honorary Places on Staff Held Victory; Twelve on Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The first Chicago world's fair had a "board of lady managers" which had much social importance but was not expected to do such practical jobs as selling space and working in the administrative offices.

The second Chicago world's fair has no special feminine department. Miss Helen Bennett, who was appointed to the exposition staff because she had experience in managing four exhibitions of her own—the annual Woman's World Fair—is convinced that this signifies genuine progress. Women now are actually participating in the management, and are not merely honorary figures, Miss Bennett observes.

Recognition of women, even honorary recognition, in the first world's fair here, marked a great step forward in that period 40 years ago. Today, however, most women feel that the most sincere acknowledgment of their ability is to be asked to participate "on the job" because of their merits as workers.

When women are part of the organization they do not need to be flattered with appointments to women's auxiliaries, they say, and they regard the absence of a woman's division in this fair as a sign of their broader activity.

Twelve women are members of the exposition's board of trustees. Mrs. Kellogg Fairbanks, one of this group, is on the small executive committee managing the exposition. Miss Bennett, widely known in women's organization circles, has done important executive work for the exposition. It was she who succeeded in bringing in the National Council of Women as one of the chief exhibitors. As assistant to the chief of the Social Science division, she has had much to do with the carrying out of plans for the erection of the Mayan Temple and the American Indian Village, two striking features of the exposition.

Miss Martha McGrew is administrative assistant to the general manager of the fair. Her name stands for much executive authority. Two women head administrative divisions. Miss Betsey Brown, chief of the speakers' division, in the promotion department, has routed a staff of about 100 volunteer speakers from New England to California. They have spoken in colleges and universities, before clubs and conventions, averaging about 75 engagements a week.

Mrs. Henry Kittell Webster is chief of the entertainment division. Her work is to arrange tours, luncheons and other entertainments on the grounds for large groups. Mrs. Rufus C. Dawes, wife of the president of the exposition, is chairman of its social committee. Management of the Enchanted Island, the children's entertainment concession, is in the hands of Miss Josephine Blackstock.

Women's exhibits in this exposition contrast in character with those of the first world's fair. People still talk of the vast array of feminine handicraft, such as embroidery and quilts, which was exhibited in the woman's hall of 1893 to show the accomplishments of the sex. This year the National Council of Women, sponsors of the exhibits of feminine organization, is showing achievement in the far broader fields of social, educational and political work now done by women.

Repertory Presents Comedy

Three benefit performances of the musical comedy, "Sonja, the Russian Girl" will be presented by Mr. Walter E. Hammett Sr. at the Repertory Theatre on the evenings of June 1, 2 and 3. Miss Gertrude Westing will present a dancing specialty. The evenings are dedicated to the Order of DeMolay, the Rainbow Girls and the Boston Square and Compass Club. A dance will be held following the performances.

Radio Programs

WBZ and WBSA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

5:00 p.m.—"Crim and Beart," songs.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Darling," sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady," sketch.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 NBC, Songs and patter.
6:30 Connecticut, Hobbies.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Everett Marshall; orchestra.
7:30 NBC, "Burton Holmes at the Century of Progress Fair."
7:45 Bill Williams; piano duo.
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 "Massachusetts Bay Colony," Dean Archer.
8:45 NBC, Phil Cook; Shavers.
9:00 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
9:30 NBC, United States Marine Band.
10:00 "The Fight for Liberty," Samuel Harden Church.
10:15 NBC, "The Tune Detective."
10:30 Arthur Wilson Singers; news.
11:00 Reports; sports review.
11:15 Herbert Marsh; orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Phantom Gypsy."
11:45 Bill Williams; piano duo.
12:00-1:00 NBC dance music.

WBZ, Boston (590kc-303m)
5:00 p.m.—Jack Beavall; organ.
5:15 NBC, "An American Saint," Austin Strong.
5:30 NBC, "Winnie the Pooh," sketch.
5:45 Mike Dinapoli; pianist.
6:00 "Evening Tattler," news.
6:15 NBC, "The Goldenberg," sketch.
6:30 "Tessie the Typist," sketch.
6:45 NBC, Musical program.
7:00 NBC, "Burton Holmes at the Century of Progress Fair."
7:15 NBC, Three Roberts Brothers.
7:30 NBC, "The Goldenberg," sketch.
7:45 NBC, Fannie Brice; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Donald Novis; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Conrad Tubbaitz; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, "Betty Boop Frolics."
9:15 NBC, "One Man's Family," sketch.
9:30 NBC, "The Goldenberg," sketch.
9:45 NBC, Misha Levitski; pianist.
10:00 NBC, "The Goldenberg," sketch.
10:15-11:00 NBC dance music.

WNAO, Boston (1230kc-341m)
5:00 p.m.—CBS, Captivators Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy," child sketch.
5:45 Crockettville Mountaineers.
6:00 CBS, Boston School Committee talk.
6:15 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra, Burns and Allen, from Century of Progress.
6:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Chandu," transcription sketch.
7:00 CBS, Mildred Bailey; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers," sketch.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Bonke Carter; news flashes.
8:00 CBS, "The Voice of Experience."
8:15 CBS, Bonwell Sisters, vocal trio.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Dictators Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
9:45 CBS, "Mandy Lou."
10:00 CBS, "Mandy Lou," from Boston Arena.
10:15 Announcements; news.
11:00 CBS, Little Jack Little, songs.
11:15-12:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-312m)
5:00 p.m.—"Hills and Encores," anniversary program.
5:15 CBS, "Meet the Artist" anniversary program.
5:30 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
5:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
6:00 Baseball; weather; news; time.
6:15 Dinner music.
6:30 Boston School Committee talk.
6:45 Organ recital.
7:00 Recording of Saint-Saëns' "Carnival of the Animals."
7:30 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
8:00 Hank Penny and his Cronies.
8:15 CBS, "The Tower of Babel" (Rubinstein) missed a little of their usual elasticity. "In the Beginning," a noble conception based on the first chapter of Genesis and accompanied by piano and baritone selections from Haydn's "Creation," was marred by the solemn flooding of spots on the word "light." This ob-

vious and theatrical effect could not have been intentional. The dancer has a fine sense of color and line and intrinsic expressiveness of costume, a thoughtful and highly mental approach to the dance. He has a big field before him in the interpretation of Biblical sketches, which he is exceptionally adapted for, in both style and temperament.

The house was filled to capacity by a largely attentive audience, except for the few titillers here and there who seemed to regard the dance with misanthropic indifference from another realm. This element might be persuaded to receptivity by the introduction of lighter, more entertaining qualities in some of the numbers, and the use of brief program notes as guides to the meaning of the more serious ones. An artist expects to win his audience by his own strength and clarity of interpretation, but an audience or a part of one, out for a good time, is, to say the least, baffling.

Theater

"Dinner at Eight"—Shubert Theatre—Sam H. Harris presents a play in 11 scenes, by George S. Kaufman and Edna Ferber. Two weeks beginning May 29, 1933. First time in Boston.

This is an episodic series of rather rowdy and melodramatic scenes, expertly staged and acted. Mrs. Millie Jordan (Park Avenue) plans a dinner for Lord and Lady Fermington, to which she invites Dr. and Mrs. Talbot, the Dan Packards, a retired actress, and a decayed hero of the films. Then the dramatist reveals to us the private lives of the personsages. They are for the most part a sorry lot. Packard is plotting to get Jordan's business away from him. Mrs. Packard is deceiving her husband with the doctor. The movie star is having an affair with the Jordans' daughter. The Ferncliffes, having accepted the invitation to leave for Florida on the day of the dinner. The movie star ends his wretched existence just before the party. The servants have their own scandals and quarrels, which result in the ruin of the jobber-in-apric, and the surviving guests go in to dinner without much appetite.

By no means, you will observe, a great drama; but a clever and speedy entertainment for those whose taste is not flinching. The use of a revolving stage permits rapid changes of scene. The settings are luxurious. As the actress, Miss Constance Collier gives a brilliant impersonation, dominating the stage when she is on it. Miss Ann Andrews (Mrs. Jordan) is a slightly exaggerated type of matron. Mr. Charles Townbridge conveys her doomed husband very mathematically. Mr. Paul Harvey and Miss Judith Wood are unconvincingly realistic as the Packards. Mr. Crane Wilbur gives a competent performance as the movie star. Mr. Samuel Levene is excellent as a theatrical agent. Mr. Hans Robert and Miss Margaret Dale are very amusing poor relations and the rest of the long cast are all adequate.

Dilwyne Farm Gets Trophy

PHILADELPHIA, May 31—Mr. R. M. Carpenter's "Dilwyne Farm," from Montclair, Del., won permanent possession of the Glen Riddle Challenge Trophy at the final day of the Devin Horse Show yesterday. The cup, which must be won three times by the same exhibitor for permanent ownership, is for teams of three hunters. Dilwyne Farm previously won the event in 1929 and 1932.

The Dance

Edouard du Buron gave a dance recital at the Fine Arts Theater at 9:20 o'clock Monday evening. He was assisted by three of his girl pupils.

The program opened with the striking "Chopin Prelude" which is one of this dancer's most effective compositions, a dramatic picture in which the flowing black mantle emphasizes the white mobility of hands and face, a slow and stately summarization of the music. The girls gave a smooth rendering of another Chopin Prelude.

Mr. du Buron is a dancer of marked individuality. He follows no prescribed school but has evolved a method of his own. A particularly sensitive artist, he was not in full command of his powers last evening, evidently distraught by some of those minor annoyances that occasionally beset every artist. The "Three Pictures from the Protection of New Hampshire Forests," this improvement, Mr. Ayres said, makes the trail around the Flume more accessible and picturesque.

The old board walk, he said, has been removed, and from table rock at the head of the Flume, a winding path has been made along the rim of the gorge, affording a view into the depths from above. From the rim, also, a path is being opened this season, leading to the Pool, a great glacial hole more than 100 feet in diameter and 40 feet deep at the foot of a cascade.

Kentucky Sends Log Cabin Scenes Of Lincoln's Life

Hardin Cabin of Hand-Hewn Logs 'Chinked' With Red Clay of Hodgenville

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Scenes from Abraham Lincoln's life in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois are reproduced here in a group of five structures at the world's fair. The buildings are furnished with Lincoln relics and reproductions, and the lumber is hand-hewn, taken from a barn and a cabin dating back to Lincoln's day, according to Mr. R. A. Bonnell Jr., director of the project. Mr. Bonnell conceived the idea of a Lincoln exhibit while building a bridge across the Illinois River between Hardin and East Hardin, Ill.

There in the orchard of Henry Heiderscheid, Mr. Bonnell found a cabin which experts have declared to be a likeness of the cabin in which Lincoln was born near Hodgenville, Ky. The measurements, 16 x 12 feet, and the notches are said to be similar. The Hardin cabin was said to be over 100 years old, the logs hewn from the surrounding forest, squared with an ax, notched and placed in position in a primitive manner.

Mr. Bonnell brought this cabin to the fair grounds as the nucleus of his exhibit. He brought a carload of red clay from Hodgenville to chink the walls and form the flooring. Lincoln's boyhood home in what is now Lincoln City, Ind., is reproduced from photographs. The Lincoln-Berry store in Salem, Ill., where Lincoln sold groceries and general merchandise in partnership with Mr. W. F. Berry, and Lincoln received his appointment as postmaster, is reproduced from the original, which still stands.

Rutledge Tavern in Salem where Lincoln met Ann Rutledge, the daughter of the inn-keeper, is a part of the group. It is reproduced from photographs and is operated as a restaurant for visitors to the fair. The fifth unit is the Wigwam, a recreation of a two-story, scale-downed structure, which was built from photographs of the convention hall here in which Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency. In a corner of the Wigwam is reproduced the room in Lincoln's Springfield home, which he received the formal notification of his nomination. The Lincoln room is a concession.

Miss Susanne E. Onstott of Forest City, Ill., granddaughter of Henry Onstott, who ran a cooper shop at New Salem and with whom Lincoln lived for a period, has made available for the exhibit many relics with Lincoln associations. These objects include Lincoln's surveying hammer, a cedar cane he whittled for Mr. Onstott, a washstand from his room, an overnight bag, a plate, and a bookmark Lincoln is supposed to have used. Articles from the Lincoln-Berry store, fire-tongs from the Rutledge Tavern, a small trunk and other articles of furniture used by Lincoln are displayed.

New Hampshire's Flume Made More Accessible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 31—Visitors to the Flume, New Hampshire's scenic gorge, this year, will find a new path built close to the torrential waters at a point where the walls rise perpendicularly for hundreds of feet, according to Mr. Philip W. Ayres, forester of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests. This improvement, Mr. Ayres said, makes the trail around the Flume more accessible and picturesque.

The old board walk, he said, has been removed, and from table rock at the head of the Flume, a winding path has been made along the rim of the gorge, affording a view into the depths from above. From the rim, also, a path is being opened this season, leading to the Pool, a great glacial hole more than 100 feet in diameter and 40 feet deep at the foot of a cascade.

Now in Book Form! 12 WOMEN LEADERS OF THE PAST 100 YEARS

As Chosen by Vote of American Women

This handsome, 56-page book reprints and preserves in attractive and readable form, the biographical sketches of the Twelve Great Women Leaders of the past century, which recently appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, together with illustrations by Dwight C. Sturges, eminent artist and etcher.

Selection of the twelve women thus honored was by vote of the women of America in the poll recently conducted by the Ladies' Home Journal, and sponsored by the National Council of Women, whose exhibit at Century of Progress includes a display of their portraits.

Five Prize Winning Letters

The book also contains the five prize winning essays on "The Essential Qualities of Women Leadership" as published in the Ladies' Home Journal last April.

Many readers of the Monitor will wish one or more copies of this booklet, as a significant historical memento, as an ideal gift-book, as a souvenir of A Century of Progress. 55c each, 5 for \$1.00—20% extra outside of U. S. A.

If your book dealer cannot supply you, send remittance direct to

ASSOCIATED AUTHORS SERVICE

Dept. 19 at 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

Swedish Building Is in Gold Set On Black Platform

Striking Structure Has Court With Statues in Bronze and Marble

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—That yellowish gold building trimmed in bands of stainless steel and set upon a platform of black is the Swedish pavilion at a Century of Progress. The large open court before the building is bordered by a grassy lawn where Swedish garden benches and iron urns are placed. Statues in bronze and marble done by Sweden's well-known artist, Fritz Carl Milles, are stationed in the court.

The reception room of the pavilion is essentially a glimpse of Sweden. One entire wall is given to a mural painted in Sweden and brought here in sections. It is a map, not geographically correct, but decoratively impressive, showing Sweden and the United States connected by the ocean, and especially pointing out the spots in the United States where large groups of Swedish people have settled.

Swedish pewter, textiles, glass, china and furniture will be displayed in the adjoining large exhibit room to give visitors some idea of the standard of living in Sweden. Decorative art has attained, according to Mr. Tage Palm, member of the Royal Swedish Committee of the Century of Progress.

The Swedish Government contributed approximately \$10,000 toward this participation in the fair. Mr. Palm said, and the additional \$40,000 was given by the Swedish American Steamship Line, the Swedish Traffic Association and other commercial companies.

Theater

"Dinner at Eight"—Shubert Theatre—Sam H. Harris presents a play in 11 scenes, by George S. Kaufman and Edna Ferber. Two weeks beginning May 29, 1933. First time in Boston.

This is an episodic series of rather rowdy and melodramatic scenes, expertly staged and acted. Mrs. Millie Jordan (Park Avenue) plans a dinner for Lord and Lady Fermington, to which she invites Dr. and Mrs. Talbot, the Dan Packards, a retired actress, and a decayed hero of the films. Then the dramatist reveals to us the private lives of the personsages. They are for the most part a sorry lot. Packard is plotting to get Jordan's business away from him. Mrs. Packard is deceiving her husband with the doctor. The movie star is having an affair with the Jordans' daughter. The Ferncliffes, having accepted the invitation to leave for Florida on the day of the dinner. The movie star ends his wretched existence just before the party. The servants have their own scandals and quarrels, which result in the ruin of the jobber-in-apric, and the surviving guests go in to dinner without much appetite.

By no means, you will observe, a great drama; but a clever and speedy entertainment for those whose taste is not flinching. The use of a revolving stage permits rapid changes of scene. The settings are luxurious. As the actress, Miss Constance Collier gives a brilliant impersonation, dominating the stage when she is on it. Miss Ann Andrews (Mrs. Jordan) is a slightly exaggerated type of matron. Mr. Charles Townbridge conveys her doomed husband very mathematically. Mr. Paul Harvey and Miss Judith Wood are unconvincingly realistic as the Packards. Mr. Crane Wilbur gives a competent performance as the movie star. Mr. Samuel Levene is excellent as a theatrical agent. Mr. Hans Robert and Miss Margaret Dale are very amusing poor relations and the rest of the long cast are all adequate.

Tri-ogen

After 16 Years' Experiment, Our Laboratories Announce A Positive Plant Protection

This complete Rose Garden Spray Treatment—Tri-ogen—offers the first definite midday and black spot control combined with an insecticide. It kills all insects, including the sucking and leaf-eating types, and repels subsequent attacks.

Tri-ogen has been officially adopted for the Garden of 6000 Roses at the Century of Progress, Chicago.

In four sizes:
A. Small Kit (makes 16 qts.) \$1.50
B. Medium Kit (makes 64 qts.) \$4.00
C. Large Kit (makes 32 gals.) \$6.00
D. Estate Kit (makes 128 gals.) \$20.00

If your dealer does not handle, and check with order, mentioning his name, and Tri-ogen will be sent by Express prepaid.

A product of
Rose Mfg. Co., 37th and Filbert Sts., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Distributed in Eastern Canada by SEELY B. BROS. & CO., 1000 BAYVIEW AVE., TORONTO.

In Western Canada by W. W. MOSEY & CO., 1000 BAYVIEW AVE., VANCOUVER, B. C.

Tri-ogen

Confidence—and Cash

"The N. I. A. training has taught me how to write a good news story, and why it should be written that way. By applying this knowledge I was enabled, before quite completing the course, to sell a feature story to Screenland Magazine for \$50. That resulted in an immediate assignment to do another for the same magazine. I am now doing fiction and have had one short story published. Previous to enrolling in the N. I. A. I had never written a line for publication, nor seriously expected to do so."

Gene E. Levant,
2600 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal.

What makes WRITING ability GROW?

For a number of years, the Newspaper Institute of America has been giving free Writing Aptitude Tests to men and women with literary ambitions.

Sometimes it seems half the people in America who are fired with the desire to write have taken advantage of this offer to measure their ability.

What the tests show

Up to date, no one that could be called a "born writer" has filled out our Writing Aptitude Test. We have not yet discovered a single individual miraculously endowed by nature with all the qualities that go to make up a successful author.

One aspirant has interesting ideas—and a dull, uninteresting style. Another has great creative imagination but is woefully weak on structure and technique. A third has a natural knack for stringing words together—yet lacks judgment and knowledge of human behavior. In each case, success can come only after the missing links have been forged in.

Here, then, is the principal reason why so many promising writers fail to go ahead. Their talent is obscured—incomplete. It needs rounding out.

Learn to write by writing

NEWSPAPER INSTITUTE
Training is based on journalism—continuous writing—the sort of training that turns out more successful writers than any other experience. Newspaper-trained writers are numbered not by dozens but by hundreds. One advantage of our New York Copy-Desk Method is that it starts

Newspaper Institute of America
1776 Broadway, New York

Send me, without cost or obligation, your explanatory booklet, "Journalism, Your Future and You," as promised in The Christian Science Monitor, May 31.

Address: _____
(All correspondence confidential. No salesman will call on you.) 678424

Enchanted Island, Built Just for Fun, Offers Happy Days to Young Visitors

Children at Fair Learn Art Skills Or Play Cowboy

Tree House and Pirate Suit Awaits Tot Checked at Playground

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—Did you ever shin up a tree, climb through the branches, with the twigs and leaves slapping you gently in the face, and at last arrive at a house—big enough to walk into and sit down in—perched up in the tree top? If you are a youngster you can do that at the world's fair here. The tree, a real growing one, is in one of the playgrounds on the Enchanted Island. The house, high up in its branches, is made of logs.

If you like to play Indians or cowboy, or pretend you are Captain Kidd, you can do that, too. In fact there's a pirate cave that would satisfy any buccaneer. You can make as much noise as you want to, if you're an Indian or "Buffalo Bill," for no grown-ups are admitted to the playgrounds for children past kindergarten except those who are there to show you how to have a good time.

A magic maze made from privet hedge beckons you into its winding green alleys. Once in, just try to find your way out! Of course you will get out finally, but it's not too easy to do, and such fun hunting for the right way.

Boys and girls who like to whittle can learn wood carving. Many little pieces of wood represent the petals of the different state flowers. A child who visits the fair may carve his initials in a petal of the flower belonging to his state. If Jimmy comes from California he will carve his initials on a poppy petal—Mary, who lives in Kansas, on a sunflower petal—and so on.

The work must be done carefully, after you have learned how to really carve, because when the fair closes the petals will be put together and the flowers, with all the beautifully cut initials, sent to their state capitals—the sunflower to Kansas, the poppy to California, the pine cone to Maine. There they will be kept as souvenirs of a Century of Progress.

Perhaps you would think it fun to make your own wall paper? High up on the sides of one of the playgrounds are colored cut-outs. Beneath them, at just the right height from the floor, are tacked big sheets of blank paper, with plenty of crayons handy, waiting for the boy or girl who likes to draw to try his hand at copying. You can learn to make so many wall decorations that, if you wanted to, you could have a different one in your room every month.

There are three playgrounds, one each for boys and girls from 7 to 14. The third is in connection with the kindergarten and is for the from three to six-year-olds. It costs 10 cents to enter any of them.

After that everything is free, that is, unless you are checked. If you are small and would like to stay and play while your parents wait, you can grow-up exhibits, they pay 25 cents extra, a numbered brass tag is fastened to your clothing, a similar one given to your parents. Then you have a good time at the playground.

'Oscar' is Going to 'Show Off' And Doesn't Care Who Knows It

Oscar's Skin Is Thick Enough to Withstand Any Slighting Remarks of His Elaborate Plans for a 'Coming-Out Party'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—"Oscar" is going into business for himself. Having been hitherto a modest and retiring person, working solely for the advancement of natural science and in the interests of the public, he has decided that there is such a thing as too much self-effacement.

For although he is the robot who taught the telephone company how many tones of an orchestral or vocal concert they must carry on their wires to give listeners at a distance the same tonal effects heard in the auditorium, very few people have even heard of Oscar at all, and "after all," he holds, "even a robot should know his public."

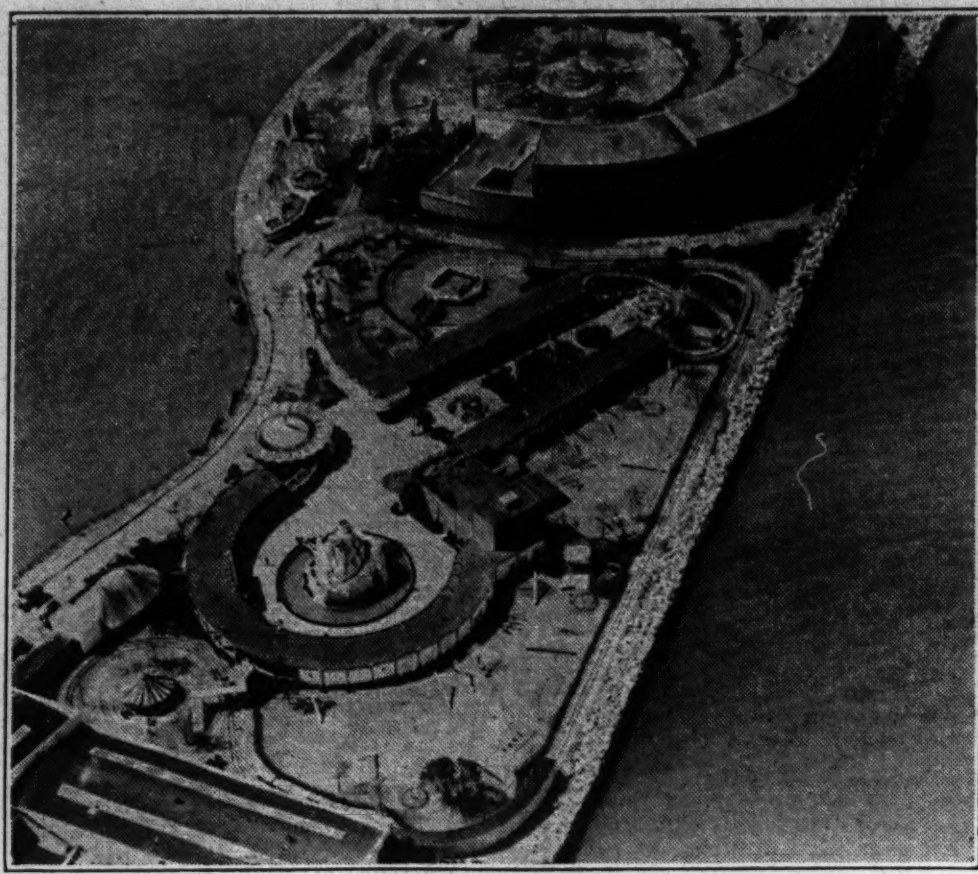
And so, Oscar is making a bid for his public in a big way. He is appearing in person at the Century of Progress exposition in Chicago. There you may see him do his stunt.

Oscar learned this feat by posing as an individual in the audience at symphony concerts to gather information which Bell Telephone Laboratories needed in order to improve the quality of its reproductions of music at a distance. After a good deal of experimenting, he was able to show the telephone engineers just how those concerts sounded to him as he sat in the audience. Now he is going to use his skill to entertain visitors to the Century of Progress exposition.

In a glass-enclosed salon in the Bell System exhibit in the Communication Building, Oscar will be prepared to show curious visitors how life sounds to a robot. All the visitor need do is sit in an open booth on the balcony outside and place a small telephone receiver to each ear. Oscar and his collaborator will do the rest.

Each of Oscar's ears contains receiving and transmitting apparatus which hears sounds going on around him and sends them on, most accurately recorded, to the persons who are listening in outside. For instance, when Oscar's collaborator walks around him perhaps drops some heavy article, and gives the robot an order, the persons who listen in will hear the footsteps as if they are going to and fro about their own seats. They may jump when the object is dropped, apparently just behind them, and will instinctively

See the Magic Mountain?



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Chicago Aerial Survey Company
ENCHANTED ISLAND FROM THE AIR
The Mountain, Surrounded by a Moat Filled With Water, is in the Center of the Circular Courtyard. You Can Climb to the Top and Then Slide—Zoo!—to the Bottom.

Heaps o' Fun Awaits Youngster Who Visits Enchanted Island

Magic Mountain Slide, Little Train, Tin Woodman, Tony Sarg's Marionettes, Toy Tavern and Hundred Stunts to Do Make Fair a Great Success

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—What's this we see on the world's fair island? A giant's little boy riding a coaster wagon; the Tin Woodman from the Land of Oz, very tall and funny; a make-believe mountain with a moat like those one reads about in fairy stories; an umbrella three times as high as one's daddy; a train that ding-dings and choo-choos and runs on a track like a real one but is just big enough for children to ride in. These and endless other things that seem to have come out of story books are here.

The Enchanted Island is for children. Grown-ups may visit it but they don't really count here. The best thing they can do is to escort Junior and Sister into the island—there is no admission charge—and turn them loose for the day. Some nickels and dimes to pay admissions to special attractions will of course be welcome but there are quite a number of jolly things to see and do without even a nickel. Tony Sarg, who makes marionettes, did the illustrations.

Older children, of course, can plan their own entertainment here. But even little ones may be left on the Enchanted Island. Children may be "checked" for a small charge. A numbered tag is placed on the child and he is kept in safety until called for. Attendants in a model nursery and kindergarten will keep children busy while "checked." Two other playgrounds for older children are in charge of trained playground directors.

There will be much else to see if one wants to explore the island. Children's library and museum, the fence of the wooden elephants, the marble shop and toy shop, the pirates cave and tree house, and other things to be discovered. The people who planned the Century of Progress exposition say that never before have there been so many entertainments established especially for children at an exposition.

Older children, of course, can plan their own entertainment here. But even little ones may be left on the Enchanted Island. Children may be "checked" for a small charge. A numbered tag is placed on the child and he is kept in safety until called for. Attendants in a model nursery and kindergarten will keep children busy while "checked." Two other playgrounds for older children are in charge of trained playground directors.

There will be much else to see if one wants to explore the island. Children's library and museum, the fence of the wooden elephants, the marble shop and toy shop, the pirates cave and tree house, and other things to be discovered. The people who planned the Century of Progress exposition say that never before have there been so many entertainments established especially for children at an exposition.

Older children, of course, can plan their own entertainment here. But even little ones may be left on the Enchanted Island. Children may be "checked" for a small charge. A numbered tag is placed on the child and he is kept in safety until called for. Attendants in a model nursery and kindergarten will keep children busy while "checked." Two other playgrounds for older children are in charge of trained playground directors.

There will be much else to see if one wants to explore the island. Children's library and museum, the fence of the wooden elephants, the marble shop and toy shop, the pirates cave and tree house, and other things to be discovered. The people who planned the Century of Progress exposition say that never before have there been so many entertainments established especially for children at an exposition.

Older children, of course, can plan their own entertainment here. But even little ones may be left on the Enchanted Island. Children may be "checked" for a small charge. A numbered tag is placed on the child and he is kept in safety until called for. Attendants in a model nursery and kindergarten will keep children busy while "checked." Two other playgrounds for older children are in charge of trained playground directors.

There will be much else to see if one wants to explore the island. Children's library and museum, the fence of the wooden elephants, the marble shop and toy shop, the pirates cave and tree house, and other things to be discovered. The people who planned the Century of Progress exposition say that never before have there been so many entertainments established especially for children at an exposition.

Older children, of course, can plan their own entertainment here. But even little ones may be left on the Enchanted Island. Children may be "checked" for a small charge. A numbered tag is placed on the child and he is kept in safety until called for. Attendants in a model nursery and kindergarten will keep children busy while "checked." Two other playgrounds for older children are in charge of trained playground directors.

There will be much else to see if one wants to explore the island. Children's library and museum, the fence of the wooden elephants, the marble shop and toy shop, the pirates cave and tree house, and other things to be discovered. The people who planned the Century of Progress exposition say that never before have there been so many entertainments established especially for children at an exposition.

Older children, of course, can plan their own entertainment here. But even little ones may be left on the Enchanted Island. Children may be "checked" for a small charge. A numbered tag is placed on the child and he is kept in safety until called for. Attendants in a model nursery and kindergarten will keep children busy while "checked." Two other playgrounds for older children are in charge of trained playground directors.

Explorers Show Vehicles Utilized For Their Studies

Byrd's Boat, Gondola Used by Piccard and Beebe's Bathysphere at Fair

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Vehicles that took explorers the deepest down, the highest up and far into southern polar regions are displayed at the world's fair here.

Dr. William Beebe's bathysphere, in which he set a deep-sea diving record of 2200 feet, is shown at the north end of the Hall of Science.

Prof. Auguste Piccard's aluminum balloon gondola, in which he ascended 53,858 feet above the earth and into the stratosphere, is suspended from the ceiling directly above the diving ball.

Admiral Richard E. Byrd's sailing vessel, in which he led an expedition to the South Pole, is anchored in the lagoon only a stone's throw from the Hall of Science.

The bathysphere, which set its diving mark off Nonsuch Island, Bermuda, is shown in the center of a painted diorama, picturing the contrast between surface waters and the mysterious depths three miles below.

This curious vehicle of Dr. Beebe's looks like a metal globe and is about six feet in diameter. It has three windows of fused quartz through which the explorer views the submarine life around him. It is built to withstand a pressure of 4800 tons, and is lowered from a boat by a cable that will not twist. Two light and two telephone wires, inclosed in heavy rubber insulation, connect the sphere with the world above.

Also 6 feet in diameter is Professor Piccard's gondola. When in operation it is hermetically sealed, equipped with observation windows, parachutes and breathing apparatus. This ball was loaned to the exposition by the National Foundation for Scientific Research of Belgium.

Professor Piccard is having another one built for an ascension to be started from Soldier Field, adjacent to the fair grounds here, some time this summer. The new ball is being built at Akron, Ohio, by the manufacturers of zeppelins.

The Arctic explorer's ship, City of New York, is a scarred old Norwegian sailing vessel, formerly known as the Samson, which Admiral Byrd found at Tromsø, one of the most northern ports in Norway. It was built for such work, and was recommended by Roald Amundsen.

Million Marbles Used on Building To Attract Boys

Game Is Played World Round, Says Manufacturer Who Owns Shop

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—A house of a million marbles—it's here on the Enchanted Island. The walls of the little house are not made of marble; they just are marbles. Sunlight shines through an innumerable lot of colored glass spheres, held upright by glass panes.

Anyone who has ever bent a knee to shoot marbles will enjoy standing inside and looking at these strange walls—"clearies," "aggies," "moonies" and "glassies"—all about him.

The man who makes the marbles, Mr. J. E. Moulton of Clarksburg, W. Va., sits inside and is glad to tell about his interesting industry when he isn't busy selling boxes of his product to small customers. He manufactures about 130,000,000 marbles a year, he says. When you catch your breath you ask him where in the world they all go. Well, South Africa is one of the best markets outside the United States, he says. And then there's the Argentine, and Mexico and Australia and so on. Marbles is a universal game, he observes.

American marble manufacturers can sell abroad because they have machinery which enables them to produce marbles very cheaply. Mr. Moulton said. He was sorry he didn't find it practicable to bring some of this machinery here, but it was too big and required too much heat, he said.

To make marbles, glass is melted in intensely hot vats until it flows in a stream like soft taffy. Then it is snipped off in small pieces and rolled into spheres. These spheres must be extremely accurate if boy experts are to be satisfied—perfect to within four one-thousandths of an inch. When they cool they are marbles.

Pleasing boy customers in many parts of the world keeps a man busy, Mr. Moulton says. He must always be on the lookout for new ideas. While the shape of the marble remains forever the same, boys want something new in color from time to time.

Every season Mr. Moulton drops one marble from his line of 20 varieties and adds a new one. Some kinds, of course, are staple and never go out of style. Carnelian, for example, a synthetic carnelian made of glass but looking very like stone is always good. The variations come especially in the "glassies."

This year's new marble, Mr. Moulton says, is to be a world's fair model. He thought of it when looking at the marbles in the wall of his little house here, and noticed a curious reflection of the striped awning in some of them. This reflection will be reproduced in the new model.

New Toys Designed To Please Children, Not to Win Grownups

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Not toys for grown-ups. Uncle Bob and dolls for Aunt Genevieve, but toys and dolls that meet with the approval of Junior and Sister Sue, are to be found in the Enchanted Island toy shop at the world's fair here.

Toys are now being made for children while they play, and authorities say that most of the developments in toys during the last year have been along educational lines. It is this idea the toy shop has endeavored to follow. Seventy-five per cent of its playthings are of the "educational" type.

The building blocks look as if they might have been picked up from a lot where a house was being built. But the toy shop people say children prefer them to brightly colored ones, for with the natural blocks they can erect structures that resemble real buildings.

A large, heavy, exquisitely dressed doll may delight a mother, who may think she just must purchase it for small Sister Sue. But the child, left to herself, would almost surely choose a doll that is "cuddly."

On holidays of the different nations the supervisor and assistants will dress in the costume of that particular country, and the stories will pertain to children of that nation.

In looking up these national holidays it was discovered, Miss Harlan said, that almost every other day will bring some nation's holiday.

"We are trying to give children a view of boys and girls in other lands not as foreigners or strange people, but as their own contemporaries interested in the same things," she said. "Stories of these other children make them more real and vivid."

Moroccan Village Transported to Fair

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—A Moroccan village with its eastern atmosphere is reproduced at a Century of Progress as the official exhibit of the Moroccan Government. As though lifted from northern Africa, the small village tells westerners something of the color and leisurely living of an Arabian environment.

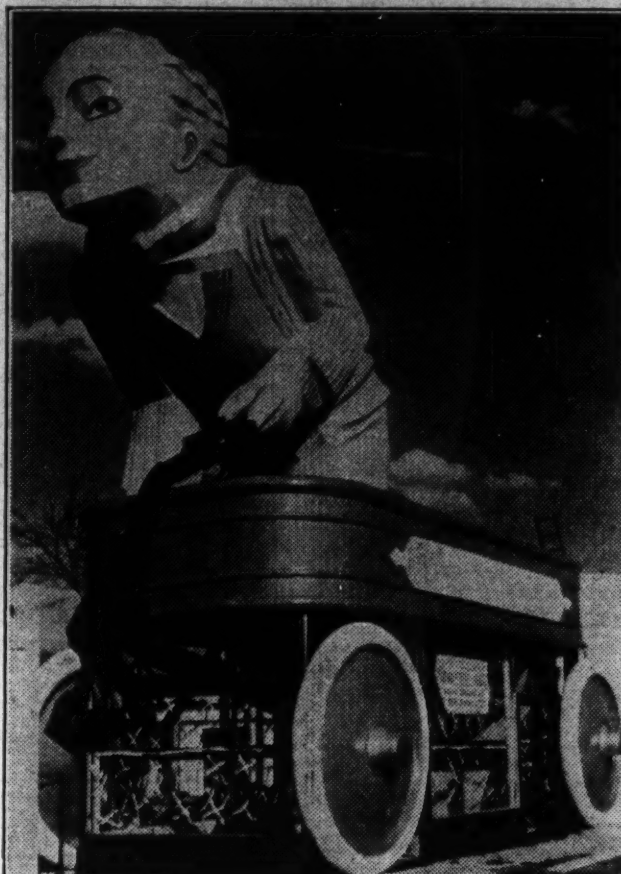
The village is like a large courtyard, with a fountain playing in the center. Against the white walls of the little Oriental shops the gay wares of the Arabs show up sharply. Fine leather goods, Oriental rugs and decorative articles are displayed.

Native Moroccans in their red fezzes, loose-flowing garments, wide knickers and bright stockings walk about the street as though in their home environment. Camels stand lazily blinking their eyes waiting for new passengers to carry through the little African village.

Near the large entrance gateway an official room is reserved by the Moroccan Government for its exhibits, according to Mr. Grimm Provenca, commissioner from Morocco to a Century of Progress. Products such as almonds, figs, perfumes, dates, olives, dyes, apricots, rice and barley will be displayed just as they are growing in the little country.

In the cafe interspersed among the shops, Oriental food will be served while the strains of Moorish music float above this colorful bit of Oriental village life.

He Plays on Enchanted Island



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COASTER WAGON BOY

'Story Cove' Holds Treasure of Books For Boys and Girls

Tales of Other Lands Give Broader Knowledge of the World

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—In the "story cove" on the enchanted island at a Century of Progress, children will hear stories of boys and girls of other lands—sometimes from the authors of the stories themselves.

The cove is a small library having shelves full of books especially chosen to broaden the children's horizon and give them an acquaintance with children from other nations, according to Miss Margaret Harlan, supervisor of the story cove, and reference librarian of the Library of International Relations, which is sponsoring the project.

On the walls of the little cove are pictures of all kinds of boats, as though these had brought the book children to Chicago. Old Egyptian galleys, Chinese junk, fine ocean steamers, sailing boats, all painted by children from the Chicago Latin School for Girls and placed above the shelves.

"Trim your sails to story cove and listen to skippers from the seven seas" is one sign worn by little sandwich men sent from the Francis W. Parker School here. Dressed in sailor costumes or in fishermen's outfit of blue overalls and big straw hats, the sandwich boys will circulate through the crowds of playing children on the island, reminding them of the story-telling hour.

Known authors of children's books have consented to be in the cove on special days to tell their stories, Miss Harlan said. Each day the cove will be open free to children, who may help themselves to books with gay jackets lining the shelves.

On holidays of the different nations the supervisor and assistants will dress in the costume of that particular country, and the stories will pertain to children of that nation.

In looking up these national holidays it was discovered, Miss Harlan said, that almost every other day will bring some nation's holiday.

"We are trying to give children a view of boys and girls in other lands not as foreigners or strange people, but as their own contemporaries interested in the same things," she said. "Stories of these other children make them more real and vivid."

Moroccan Village Transported to Fair

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—A Moroccan village with its eastern atmosphere is reproduced at a Century of Progress as the official exhibit of the Moroccan Government. As though lifted from northern Africa, the small village tells westerners something of the color and leisurely living of an Arabian environment.

The village is like a large courtyard, with a fountain playing in the center. Against the white walls of the little Oriental shops the gay wares of the Arabs show up sharply. Fine leather goods, Oriental rugs and decorative articles are displayed.

Native Moroccans in their red fezzes, loose-flowing garments, wide knickers and bright stockings walk about the street as though in their home environment. Camels stand lazily blinking their eyes waiting for new passengers to carry through the little African village.

Near the large entrance gateway an official room is reserved by the Moroccan Government for its exhibits, according to Mr. Grimm Provenca, commissioner from Morocco to a Century of Progress. Products such as almonds, figs, perfumes, dates, olives, dyes, apricots, rice and barley will be displayed just as they are growing in the little country.

In the cafe interspersed among the shops, Oriental food will be served while the strains of Moorish music float above this colorful bit of Oriental village life.

Island's Theater Built 'Specially' For Little People

Nursery Rhyme Pictures and Down-Low Seats Enjoyed by Tots

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Made-to-measure for children, the theater on the enchanted island is something different in playhouses.

When Peter Pan flits on the stage, or little actors go hunting the blue bird, the audiences of children watching the performance sit in comfort. Little feet do not swing uncomfortably from seats built for adults, because in this theater the seats are designed expressly for a short-legged audience, nice and low. The stage is low so that little people can see easily over the heads in front.

The decorations are planned for children, too, as is everything in this theater. Idols of childhood—baseball leaguers, pirates, football heroes, Indians and airplane pilots—have "box seats" painted in glowing colors and design on the walls.

Before entering the cool depths of the theater, one is impressed with the startling color combinations of yellow, blue and white on the exterior of the building. At intervals, tall panels rear themselves up the sides and above the roof, introducing "Zizzy Zuzzy Zik," the Winged Monkey, and Little Red Riding Hood. Each of these and other well-known nursery characters is woven into the designs of the panels almost combating the sunlight in their brilliance.

The stage is to be kept busy during the exposition. Nursery organizations have undertaken to put on performances intended to delight children. Chief of them is the Junior League of Chicago, which has been staging plays for children in downtown theaters for several seasons. The league has planned a series of plays to be given twice a day, three times a week, beginning with Peter Pan for the month of May. Numerous other groups from schools and clubs are giving other entertainments.

The little playhouse was built by the exposition as a temporary world's fair playhouse. The planners say it is the only one to be known anywhere ever designed and erected especially for child audiences. It seats 350 and has much modern stage equipment, including talking motion picture apparatus.

The stage is to be kept busy during the exposition. Nursery organizations have undertaken to put on performances intended to delight children. Chief of them is the Junior League of Chicago, which has been staging plays for children in downtown theaters for several seasons. The league has planned a series of plays to be given twice a day, three times a week, beginning with Peter Pan for the month of May. Numerous other groups from schools and clubs are giving other entertainments.

The little playhouse was built by the exposition as a temporary world's fair playhouse. The planners say it is the only one to be known anywhere ever designed and erected especially for child audiences. It seats 350 and has much modern stage equipment, including talking motion picture apparatus.

The stage is to be kept busy during the exposition. Nursery organizations have undertaken to put on performances intended to delight children. Chief of them is the Junior League of Chicago, which has been staging plays for children in downtown theaters for several seasons. The league has planned a series of plays to be given twice a day, three times a week, beginning with Peter Pan for the month of May. Numerous other groups from schools and clubs are giving other entertainments.

The little playhouse was built by the exposition as a temporary world's fair playhouse. The planners say it is the only one to be known anywhere ever designed and erected especially for child audiences. It seats 350 and has much modern stage equipment, including talking motion picture apparatus.

The stage is to be kept busy during the exposition. Nursery organizations have undertaken to put on performances intended to delight children. Chief of them is the Junior League of Chicago, which has been staging plays for children in downtown theaters for several seasons. The league has planned a series of plays to be given twice a day, three times a week, beginning with Peter Pan for the month of May. Numerous other groups from schools and clubs are giving other entertainments.

The little playhouse was built by the exposition as a temporary world's fair playhouse. The planners say it is the only one to be known anywhere ever designed and erected especially for child audiences. It seats 350 and has much modern stage equipment, including talking motion picture apparatus.

The stage is to be kept busy during the exposition. Nursery organizations have undertaken to put on performances intended to delight children. Chief of them is the Junior League of Chicago, which has been staging plays for children in downtown theaters for several seasons. The league has planned a series of plays to be given twice a day, three times a week, beginning with Peter Pan for the month of May. Numerous other groups from schools and clubs are giving other entertainments.

The little playhouse was built by the exposition as a temporary world's fair playhouse. The planners say it is the only one to be known anywhere ever designed and erected especially for child audiences. It seats 350 and has much modern stage equipment, including talking motion picture apparatus.

The stage is to be kept busy during the exposition. Nursery organizations have undertaken to put on performances intended to delight children. Chief of them is the Junior League of Chicago, which has been staging plays for children in downtown theaters for several seasons. The league has planned a series of plays to be given twice a day, three times a week, beginning with Peter Pan for the month of May. Numerous other groups from schools and clubs are giving other entertainments.

The little playhouse was built by the exposition as a temporary world's fair playhouse. The planners say it is the only one to be known anywhere ever designed and erected especially for child audiences. It seats 350 and has much modern stage equipment, including talking motion picture apparatus.

The stage is to be kept busy during the exposition. Nursery organizations have undertaken to put on performances intended to delight children. Chief of them is the Junior League of Chicago, which has been staging plays for children in downtown theaters for several seasons. The league has planned a series of plays to be given twice a day, three times a week, beginning with Peter Pan for the month of May. Numerous other groups from schools and clubs are giving other entertainments.

The little playhouse was built by the exposition as a temporary world's fair playhouse. The planners say it is the only one to be known anywhere ever designed and erected especially for child audiences. It seats 350 and has much modern stage equipment, including talking motion picture apparatus.

The stage is to be kept busy during the exposition. Nursery organizations have undertaken to put on performances intended to delight children. Chief of them is the Junior League of Chicago, which has been staging plays for children in downtown theaters for several seasons. The league has planned a series of plays to be given twice a day, three times a week, beginning with Peter Pan for the month of May. Numerous other groups from schools and clubs are giving other entertainments.

The little playhouse was built by the exposition as a temporary world's fair playhouse. The planners say it is the only one to be known anywhere ever designed and erected especially for child audiences. It seats 350 and has much modern stage equipment, including talking motion picture apparatus.

The stage is to be kept busy during the exposition. Nursery organizations have undertaken to put on performances intended to delight children. Chief of them is the Junior League of Chicago, which has been staging plays for children in downtown theaters for several seasons. The league has planned a series of plays to be given twice a day, three times a week, beginning with Peter Pan for the month of May. Numerous other groups from schools and clubs are giving other entertainments.

The little playhouse was built by the exposition as a temporary world's fair playhouse. The planners say it is the only one to be known anywhere ever designed and erected especially for child audiences. It seats 350 and has much modern stage equipment, including talking motion picture apparatus.

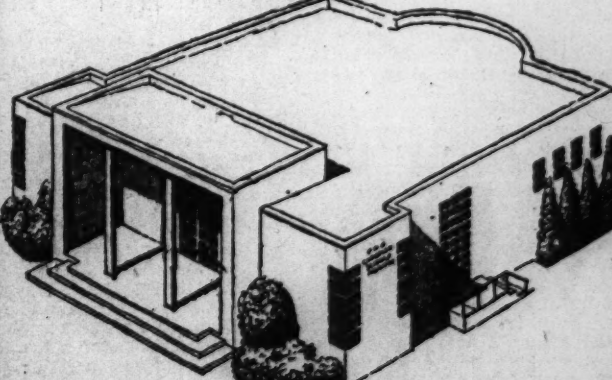
The stage is to be kept busy during the exposition. Nursery organizations have undertaken to put on performances intended to delight children. Chief of them is the Junior League of Chicago, which has been staging plays for children in downtown theaters for several seasons. The league has planned a series of plays to be given twice a day, three times a week, beginning with Peter Pan for the month of May. Numerous other groups from schools and clubs are giving other entertainments.

You are invited to visit

The Christian Science Monitor Pavilion

at the

CENTURY of PROGRESS EXPOSITION CHICAGO



ALSO THE EXHIBIT

of The Christian Science Publishing Society

in the

Hall of Religions Building

Take Your Bearings From This Chart, Mate



ENCHANTED ISLAND, HOME OF FUN

Home Specialists Show How Modern Kitchens Emancipate Nation's Women

Women's Advance Evidenced in Hall Of Social Science

Gallery of 12 Leaders in Nation's Achievements Has Prominence

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—A cheering answer to the doubting question civilization "sometimes asks itself, 'Are we getting anywhere?'" is given in the Hall of Social Science at a Century of Progress.

The last 100 years has brought advancement, not only in the field of physical science and invention, but in social science or the art of living together and helping the less fortunate, exhibits in this hall show. The long historic view presented with ingenious displays proves 1933 distinctly ahead of 1833 in social service work, in education, in women's activities and in other lines of social endeavor.

Women have had a large part in this progress, the exhibits tell, and in a sense this building might be called the woman's center of the exposition. It is therefore appropriate that the National Council of Women, composed of 32 feminine organizations with an aggregate membership estimated at 5,000,000, should have its exhibits and club headquarters here. Its gallery of 12 great women leaders of the century, chosen in a recent poll, focuses attention on the contribution to progress women of the last 100 years have made. In this gallery hangs the portrait of Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

Panel of Enlarged Photographs
The likenesses are photographs, enlarged and lighted. The panel of photographs is not large, but it may be asked by visitors if any display in the exposition tells as significant a story of a century's progress as this of women leaders who, in a century characterized by the emergence of women to fuller participation in world activities, launched great movements for the benefit of all their fellow men or opened new opportunities for other women.

As planned by the social science division of a Century of Progress, the educational exhibits in this hall begin with the basic unit, the family, showing how its activities have changed since American Colonial days.

Other vivid displays portray the modern family's economic and governmental environment, pointing out some conditions that should be corrected and indicating possibilities of improvement.

Social workers from 100 social agencies, official and private, national and sectional, came together to put on the social service exhibits. These professional workers were themselves impressed when the story of the century was unfolded, one of the committee said. The perspective gave encouragement, for the trend was distinctly forward.

Progress in Child Welfare
Dioramas, or three-dimensional pictures, were used to tell the story to world's fair visitors. One series shows that dependent children fare far better today than in earlier days, thanks to society's effort now to treat them as individuals rather than as a mass. The early method, the dioramas show, was to herd all of the community's dependents, children and adults, in one rigidly disciplined institution. Now society is wiser and kinder, and aims to keep the child with the mother if possible or to place the orphan in a home as nearly like its own as can be found, the last diorama of the series indicates.

Other vivid exhibits show the improved care of dependent families. From blind almsgiving to an attempt to make the family self-supporting is the change in social service technique illustrated here. Other exhibits are intended to lead the visitor to ponder about the next step forward—elimination of community conditions which cause delinquency and dependency.

The National Council of Women has undertaken to depict one of the most striking lines of social progress of the century, the rise of women from a restricted sphere within the home to wide participation in the economic, professional and political activities of the world.

Episodes in woman's struggle for

greater freedom are depicted in murals done by a distinguished woman painter, Miss Hildreth Meiere. The wide range of feminine activities today is shown in scrapbooks prepared by the 32 member organizations of the National Council.

This entire exhibit is in itself a witness to feminine achievements, for the space was sold by a feminine member of the world's fair staff, and the contract for its design and decoration was won by a woman in competition with some leading men of her profession. She in turn employed a woman executive to carry out her plans.

Other exhibitors in this hall include schools and colleges, the Chicago Board of Education, publishers of textbooks and other educational aids, and various organizations. Outside the hall, in the open, other parts of the social science exhibits are staged, among them the Maya Temple and the Indian Village which show primitive modes of living, and a recreation ground which demonstrates constructive modern leisure-time activities.

Lama Temple Bell Booms a Welcome To Visit the Orient

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—The boom of a 500-year-old temple bell, the fragrance of Oriental incense, the glitter of gold against the glow of red lacquer, call one back from the darling modernity of the Century of Progress buildings to eighteenth century Jehol. It is as if the earth had spun halfway around under his feet as the visitor shifts his eyes from the futuristic Hall of Science to the antique temple which has been reproduced just as it stood in all its glory during the dynasty of the Manchou emperors of China.

The Lama Temple, its gold-leafed roof supported by brilliant red-lacquered columns, its walls covered with curious designs in bright colors, was chosen as best typifying the Oriental type of temple architecture of any example which could be found. The original Golden Pavilion of Jehol was built in 1767 at the summer residence of the Manchou emperors and used by them for 100 years. An exact reproduction was made in Peking and sent in 28,000 separate pieces to the world's fair site here, where it was assembled with the aid of Chinese architects.

Just 70 feet square and 60 feet high, the temple is a brilliant gem of oriental beauty. Its decorations consist of paintings on hand carved wood, silk tapestries and carved grills in red, blue, yellow and gold. The gilded head of a dragon looks down from the ceiling, and there are many symbolic figures and other antiques to complete the picture.

The temple, which is a permanent building, was brought to Chicago by the Archaeological Trust, financed by Mr. Vincent Bendix, automobile and aviation capitalist. Acting for Mr. Bendix, Dr. Sven Hedin, famed Swedish explorer, spent two years traveling in Mongolia before coming to the temple at Jehol as the most suitable one to be reproduced.

Zulu Workmen Dig In Diamond 'Mine'

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—A diamond mine in full operation, "transplanted" from Africa, is being shown in the central court of the Jewelry Pavilion in the General Exhibits Group at the world's fair. A diamond mill is likewise shown working. Two mining engineers from the Kimberley workings are in charge.

Fifteen tons of "blue ground" containing 3000 or more carats of raw diamonds were shipped to Chicago from Kimberley, Kaffirs and Zulu workmen are seen drilling and digging out the pay soil. A 35-foot shaft and 300-foot tunnel is shown.

After seeing the ground pulverized and liquefied, visitors witness the catching of rough diamonds on grease-covered tables, over which the diamond-carrying mixture of earth and water flows.

The melting of the grease in mesh baskets to separate the gems, and their sorting for commercial use and jewelry is shown. It is announced that this mine and mill will become a permanent exhibit in the Museum of Science and Industry here after the fair closes.

Contributions of Denmark to Radio Attested in Hall of Science Exhibit

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—What made radio possible? Denmark will tell what important gift it made toward this accomplishment at its official government exhibit in the Hall of Science at the world's fair.

Many models of instruments and equipment made by Danes which are outstanding in the world of natural science will be seen in the extensive Danish exhibit, according to Prof. Henry Crew, chief of the division of basic sciences at the exposition.

"We have the replica of the telephone," said Professor Crew, "which was produced by Valdemar Poulsen, a Danish engineer, in 1898. It is a recording telephone. Mr. Poulsen was the first man to produce continuous radio waves and his fundamental invention paved the way to modern radio communication."

A model of Tycho Brahe's observatory, the original of which is on a little island off the coast of Denmark, will be shown. Professor Crew said, A reproduction of the equipment with which Bartholinus made the discovery of double refraction in 1669 is also there.

Another exhibit will show how Ceres, a literary Dane and professor of physics, discovered in 1820 electromagnetism, or the fact that electricity and magnetism are related. For 200 years before, said Professor Crew, "people had always thought that these two natural

Thousand-Year-Old Building Plan Looks 'Modern'



COPY OF MAYAN TEMPLE AT UXMAL, YUCATAN

Uxmal Expedition Copied Old Design Of Mayan Temple

Reproduction Honors Race Which Knew Art Well but Had no Tools

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—From looking into a future of prefabricated structures of steel and iron, turned into strange shapes and tinted in stranger shades, suddenly the sight-seer sees the tide of time rushing rapidly backward.

True, it is a Century of Progress exposition, but hundreds of years pass as one's eyes turn from the modern towers of trade and industry to the temple of ancient America which rises nobly in their midst.

It is the Mayan Temple, reproduced from the ruins of what archaeologists have termed the foremost civilization of early America, the civilization of the people who inhabited Yucatan long before Christopher Columbus had turned his eyes westward, while Europe was in the Middle Ages, and, all unsuspected, a vastly interesting people were living life on this side of the Atlantic in a world all their own.

It is the beautiful temple of the Vestal Virgins, or nunneries, built by men who used no metal tools, who had no wheels with which to transport their materials, and whose only beasts of burden were other men like themselves. Yet the temple of the Vestal Virgins is described by Dr. Fay-Cooper Cole, University of Chicago, anthropologist who has been in charge of its reconstruction for a Century of Progress, as an equal of any structure built in the golden age of Greece. This explains its inclusion in the exposition. For while being an interesting sight to behold, an object of great historical interest, it fits into the theme of the fair in a significant way.

"It will emphasize," the fair authorities have pointed out, "in a unique way the differences in life between that of a people having a highly developed culture, but little science, and that of a people with science at their command."

Dr. Cole believes the effect of this exhibit at the fair will be responsible for stimulating still greater interest in the history of middle America than even that which now exists as the result of recent excavations and studies.

It has been revealed, he points out, that the Mayas and other middle American peoples of their time were in many ways as highly civilized as the Spaniards who overcame them, and that almost at their door are the relics of a civilization

as spectacular, as interesting and as satisfying, in many respects, as anything in Greece or Rome or Egypt.

The interior of the temple is being used at the fair as a museum of anthropology, where has been gathered a rich collection of Mayan relics from several important universities, and these, together with the building itself, form the nucleus of the fair's anthropological exhibit. For three years a group of archaeologists and anthropologists have been working on the plans for this temple, a special expedition having been made by Tulane University under the direction of Dr. Frans Blom, to make the necessary preliminary studies.

Near the city of Merida in Yucatan lie the ruins of the old Maya settlement of Uxmal, pronounced "Oshmal". High above the jungle of Yucatan, temples and palaces rose in majestic splendor, their broken walls telling a tale of long years of neglect and decay. Highest of all rises the ruin of the Pyramid of the Magician, with its temples of worship, and next to it the ruin of the great quadrangle of the nunneries, or temple of the Vestal Virgins, a part of which has been reproduced at the exposition. Original plans were for the entire quadrangle, but later these were modified to include only the central, or main portion of the structure, eliminating the side sections of the quadrangle.

The legend of the temple, well authenticated, is that it was inhabited by maidens like the Vestal Virgins of Rome, who tended the sacred fires in the temples on the great pyramid, living in sacrificial seclusion under a holy vow of chastity.

The portion of the quadrangle which has been reconstructed has been reproduced as nearly as possible, according to the experts in charge of the work, painted exactly as it must have been approximately 1300 years ago, the ornate and elaborate figures, and other decorations of the facade forming a dazzling picture of color.

Excavations revealed that the original walls were made of cut stones covered with a thin stucco and then painted, often with layer upon layer of brilliant-hued colors. For months the experts labored in making measurements and sketches which have been used in designing the reproduction. Their work finished, the visitor can begin here to trace the development of American civilization.

Huge Neon Tubes Used In Thermometer Tower

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—Temperature may be told at a glance from many locations in the World's Fair grounds here as a result of the erection of a 200-foot-high thermometer. It has three faces, numerals 10 feet high, and a "mercury column" of neon tubes, electrically actuated by a master thermometer. The instrument stands at Twenty-third Street. It was built by an oil refining company.

Flexible House and Furniture Trend for 'Home of Tomorrow'

Movable Rooms Will Intrigue Housewife of Future, While Power for Kitchen Apparatus Will Come by Radio, Exhibits Show

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—The day is coming when housewives will do away with the dustcloth, when featherweight furniture will be a fact, dishes will do themselves, kitchen odors vanish before they come, and hundreds of other dreams come true, if a Century of Progress housing specialists are right. Electricity may come by radio, the toaster on the dining table and electric iron in the laundry, the curling iron in the boudoir and the electric stove in the kitchen drawing their power out of thin air. The home-planner will shop for a kitchen or bathroom in one place, and the plumber will put them to work by connecting one master pipe.

Speculating on the innovations in the home of tomorrow or the day after offers wide range to thought when one sees how the improvements of today compare with the home equipment of yesterday. The people who have had to do with the group of model homes at the world's fair here, together with other architects, inventors, and manufacturers directly or indirectly interested in modern housing, admit that there is almost no limit to which these innovations may go.

Windows Become Passé
To look into the very near future, they visualize air-conditioning so cheap that every home may have it, and the owner temper the temperature to suit his taste, regardless of the time of the year. Then, when this era comes, the window will become passé, doing away with dirt and dust and draft, and fresh air will come in one duct and go out the other. On this happy day drudgery will pass over to return. Floors, covered with seamless composition, soft to the foot and sound-deadening as well, will defy dust, and walls and partitions, probably of glass or some similar smooth-surfaced material, may be washed down with a sponge. Some of these ideas are already embodied in the House of Tomorrow, the round glass house built at the fair, and are subscribed to by Mr. Joseph C. Folsom, director of the home and industrial art section of the fair, who has come to believe, from his experience in this work, that none of them are impossible and most of them probable.

Some of the furniture in this house suggests the possibilities of great flexibility of use even with the present materials and construction, so that the clever housewife might have a different living room arrangement for each day of the week, or even for night and day—

just for variety's sake. She may have what looks like an ordinary three-seated davenport by day, which can be broken up into three comfortable lounge chairs by night. She may have a commodious dining room table which becomes two bridge tables on a moment's notice.

Aluminum Furniture
The housewife may have furniture made of aluminum, easily movable and harmonizing with her modern interior. A leading aluminum company here, which makes aluminum furniture for special uses, expects to see it eventually used very extensively in homes, and promises dining room chairs of seven pounds instead of 12 or 14, and other pieces approximately half as heavy as other wooden or metal pieces.

The housewife may even have rooms which are flexible. The dining room and the living room may be separate, individual, at will, or one grand salon all of whose furniture harmonizes in decorative unity.

The kitchen door may open with an apparently intuitive thought of its own instead of a push or a kick by a heavy laden housewife, if

the electric eye, now widely used outside the home, is given a look-in on the domestic scene.

Once in the kitchen, it should become a delight instead of a drudgery, a laboratory of culinary art instead of a place of tiresome labor. All of the electric appliances now owned only by the rich or used only in hotels and restaurants, may be available in the most modest home, simplified for that purpose. Dishwashing machines and driers, electric ranges, exhaust fans to carry off kitchen odors, lights which illuminate the cupboard's every corner with the opening of the door, indirect illumination to do away with the glare, and similar improvements are envisioned by the designers of electrical kitchens.

Radio Worked Stove
It has already been proved that a stove can be operated by electric power transmitted by radio from a distance of two miles, it is declared by Mr. Folsom. Let this power transmission be perfected, and the man will no longer have to come to read the meter. On and on the imagination travels until in the far distance, perhaps, the kitchen may disappear altogether, and along with it, the kitchen duties. Food may come from community kitchens, or the family may go to community dining rooms. Such a change is not near, but it may not be far, according to some of the more radical thinkers.

At any rate, the jarring of pots and pans in the kitchen, the rattling of cutlery and even the occasional smashing of china may go on, but without annoyance to the guests in the dining room, or the late sleeper in the room above, for sound deadening walls and ceilings are coming along with the rapid developments in composition boards and insulating materials, it is said.

Dust collecting, glare producing lighting fixtures may disappear altogether, it is believed by those who describe these as only archaic carry-overs from the candle and gas-light era, and visualize indirect lighting all through the house perhaps, or at least, in most all the house. Rays of light from concealed sources, distributed as evenly as sunlight on a spring day, but without any glare, are going to constitute the home lighting of the future, it is thought.

Some rooms of the house, the kitchen and the solarium perhaps, may be built of hollow, translucent glass blocks, with ceilings of the same material, eliminating dark corners and flooding the room with light. Such blocks have been developed by a big glass company and are used in a display building at the fair.

Model Shows Sight-Seer Hills of San Francisco

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—Features of the buildings, streets and hills of San Francisco are revealed in a huge model of the city displayed in the California section of the Hall of States at the World's Fair.

The model was constructed by Mr. R. J. Thuerkauf for the city at a cost of \$50,000. It is 27 feet long and 18 feet in depth, constructed of California redwood, and is illuminated by tiny lamps, outlining the streets, boulevards, Chinatown, the ocean front, and the residence sections.

message
FOR THOSE WHO
VISIT
THE WORLD'S FAIR

MAY we wish you a pleasant visit at The World's Fair and hope you enjoy this splendid souvenir number of The Christian Science Monitor of this great event.

Your response to our advertising in the Monitor this spring is greatly appreciated, and you will certainly see our advertising in its pages again in the fall.

You know the care with which every advertisement is scrutinized before it appears in this paper, your paper. Only silver services of high quality and good taste at the most reasonable prices will be offered for your consideration.

Watson Sterling

The Private Silversmiths of Watson Park

THE WATSON COMPANY, 50 Watson Park, Attleboro, Massachusetts
NEW YORK CITY 347 FIFTH AVENUE
LOS ANGELES 443 So. OLIVE STREET
CHICAGO 37 So. WABASH AVENUE

No. 377
Steel frame and handles finished in black or in enamel. Extension front and reclining back. Back cloth body with divided seat for adjustable back position. Hood to match. Wheels, 8-inch cushion. Length, 40" width, 16", depth, 10".

When you Motor to the Beach—
You will appreciate the convenience of this unique Whitney Beach Cart that folds up so ingeniously and requires such small space in your car.
And yet it is so sturdy and strong—so roomy and comfortable that baby will enjoy it as much as the carriage he rides in at home.
See this new Beach Cart at your nearest Whitney dealer. The modest price represents an unusual value.
F. A. Whitney Carriage Company, Leominster, Mass.
Every Genuine F. A. Whitney Product is Trade-Marked

Hotels, Resorts and Travel

London

★ OF INTEREST ONLY
TO PEOPLE WHO DON'T
KNOW GROSVENOR HOUSE

Londoners are, of course, familiar with Grosvenor House; but if you don't live in London, are just in town for a night or two, you should know about Grosvenor House. It is one of London's newest, brightest hotels, hence the comfort of one's bedroom, the decorative modern furniture, the careful placing of lights, the vestibule and private bathroom to every bedroom. Hence also the modern trend in tariff: a double room from 1½ guineas; a single room from 1 guinea; suites from 2 guineas. Whether you are going to be in town for a night, a week, or six months, Grosvenor House makes an enviable headquarters.

An illustrated booklet will be sent to you if you will write to E. Deveney, Manager.

GROSVENOR
HOUSE

Park Lane, London
CABLE ADDRESS ★ GROVHOWA AUDLEY LONDON

England

London to Paris
BY AIR
while you lunch!

Full particulars and time tables from any Travel Agent, or from Imperial Airways Ltd., The Plaza, Fifth Avenue and 59th Street, New York.

Telephone: "Plaza" 3-0794
3-1749
Manager: Mr. P. E. Bowdler

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

Transportation Forces Join
To Aid Millions on Way to Fair

Services and Facilities Take 'Problem' Out of Trip for Tourists, Who Are to Find That All Routes—Rail, Air, Water and Road—Lead to Chicago

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—Transportation has been smoothed and the cost reduced for millions of out-of-town visitors expected for the world's fair here. Railroads and motorbuses have reduced their rates, and the motorist will find the best routes marked and equipped with special services, and the air lines are increasing their schedules.

Western railroads have prepared an elaborate list of lower rates, depending on the class of service, the length of the visit, and the numbers in parties. Groups of a hundred or more, for example, will be given a round-trip individual rate of 56 per cent of the regular one-way charge, on coaches, with a 10-day limit. This is one of the lowest on the scale of rates, which range up to fare-and-a-half for the round trip, with first-class service and season duration.

Eastern roads have reduced rates on a similar basis, except that some of them limit the special prices to Tuesdays and Saturdays on first-class service. This restriction is adopted to protect the regular commercial travel.

Round Trips Lowered
One of the largest bus lines planned round trips to the fair at reductions cutting the rate to approximately fare and a half. The regular summer rates on these lines will take effect May 15. Discounts of 10 per cent are given to parties of 10 or more.

Chicago, as a glance at a railroad map of the nation will show, is the center of a vast spiderweb of lines, and offers easy accessibility to and from every corner of the United States. Probably in few sections of the country is it necessary for a visitor to make more than one or two changes of vehicles or lines in order to reach the world's fair here, and newly developed coordination between the various mediums of travel has greatly facilitated the arrangement of schedules and the making of these changes.

Motorbuses or electric line, for example, most likely pass somewhere within a few miles of the homes of those who have no direct access to main-line railroads. The private automobile, or even Old Dobbin hitched to the shay, may take the means of transfer from home to bus or rail line. These short lines in turn connect with main lines, or branch-line railroads which operate through trains or make direct connections with main lines. One ticket in many cases will carry the passenger almost from his front door right to the fair grounds, being good on bus, train or plane.

Many Services Available
An arrangement is provided by a large number of lines, whereby the visitor may travel by airplane during the day and by train during the night, the schedule being arranged under one ticket. Even the owner of the private automobile is not left out in this scheme of coordination, for he may drive his car during the day, and at night, according to a previously worked out schedule, drive it aboard a special baggage carrier on a fast train and quarter himself in a comfortable Pullman. He gets rest during the night and is ready the

Ancient Brick From Ur
Used for Corner Stone

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—Its antiquity all the more accentuated by its ultra-modern setting, a single block of brick from Ur of the Chaldees, said to be about 4000 years old, forms part of the corner stone of the model brick house of the Common Brick Association.

The brick block is described as dating from the 12th Dynasty, B. C. 2180 to 1955, and as having been made during the reign of King Lipt-Ishtar.

London

ONSLow
COURT
HOTEL

Queen's Gate, S. Kensington, London, S.W.7.
Central heating. Modern comfort. Most exclusive. Free Continental breakfast. Free Continental breakfast. Free Continental breakfast.

Hotel Belgravia
GROSVENOR GARDENS
LONDON, S. W. 1
(Near Victoria Station)

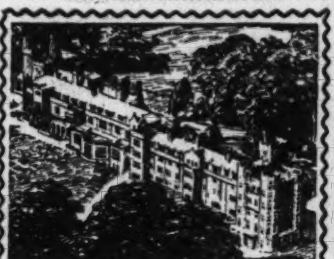
250 rooms with hot and cold water, telephone, etc. SINGLE ROOMS from 8/6d. DOUBLE from 15/-. INCLUDES BREAKFAST from 1/6d. per day. Free Continental breakfast. Free Continental breakfast. Free Continental breakfast.

ALEXANDRA
HOTEL: Hyde Park Corner, London.
In the center of fashionable London, overlooking Hyde Park, close to Shopping Centre, Theatre, etc. Luxurious accommodation with every modern amenity and comfort. Facilities for English and Continental cuisine. Single rooms with running water and telephone. Write for Brochure. Bed and Breakfast from 10/6d. inclusive. Free Continental breakfast. Free Continental breakfast. Free Continental breakfast.
VISITORS TO LONDON
will find at the

Hotel Rubens

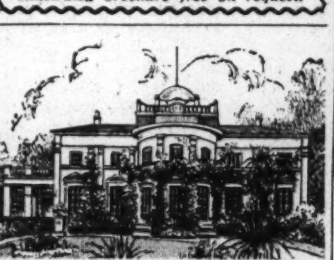
Duckington Palace Road (facing Palace). Every comfort in refined surroundings at most moderate charges for ONE OF LONDON'S MOST SELECT HOTELS. Every bedroom hot and cold water, radiator and phone. Same management Hotel Rembrandt, South Kensington.

England

SELSDON PARK
HOTEL

Sanderstead, Surrey, England
Half-an-hour from the City and West End yet over 100 ft. up on the Surrey Hills

GREATLY REDUCED TERMS
NO ALTERATION IN STANDARD
FREE GOLF ON PRIVATE 18-HOLE COURSE
(6,361 yards) IN OWN PARK OF 200 ACRES
MAGNIFICENT NEW SOLARIUM
Full on pension with car to East Croydon, South Station, Billiards, Tennis, dancing, squash racket, open air swimming pool, electric gymnasium, billiard room, etc. The ideal residence where congenial company and country house atmosphere can always be found. Hot and cold water, telephone and radiator in every room. Numerous suites and rooms with private baths.
Illustrated brochure free on request.

HOTEL COMFORT ON
THE ENGLISH RIVIERA

To explore old Devon and its beautiful scenery you should stay at the English Riviera Hotel. This hotel is situated in the heart of the English Riviera, in the heart of the English Riviera, in the heart of the English Riviera. 50 Delightful Bedrooms (each with hot and cold water). Central Heating. Spacious Dining Room (considered to be the most attractive in Torquay). Excellent Bathroom Accommodation (each with hot and cold water). Own garage with private lockups. Motor parties are constantly arriving and leaving the hotel. The hotel is situated in the heart of the English Riviera, in the heart of the English Riviera, in the heart of the English Riviera.

LINCOMBE HALL
TORQUAY

Write for Illustrated Brochure showing our moderate inclusive Terms.

Every advantage of a palatial and historic Country Mansion within half an hour of London

Oatlands Park Hotel

WEYBRIDGE, SURREY
In a charming and extensive private estate this luxurious hotel offers the highest standard of accommodation and service together with the amenities and special attractions which only a country house can give. 150 Bedrooms with hot and cold running water and telephone. Numerous private suites. Billiard room, central heating, private golf course, tennis, squash racket, badminton, etc. Inclusive weekly terms from 4½ gns. Telephone: Weybridge 1190. Oatlands, Weybridge.

LEE ABBEY HOTEL
LYNTON, DEVON
360 Acres Grounds
Perfect Coast Scenery
Private Golf Course Free Tennis
TEL LYNTON 24COODEN BEACH
CHILDREN'S HOTEL
(Beach)

End of July to mid-September
Particulars from: Proprietress,
25 Gladys Rd., Barons Court,
London W. 14. Reference B
required. Phone Putnam 1740.

New Hampshire
Russell Cottages

WHITE MOUNTAINS
KEARSARGE, N. H.
A small hotel accommodating 125 guests. Situated among mountains, brooks, woods and fields. Golf, tennis, swimming, horseback riding, lawn putting, Spring water, farm products. Rates in keeping with the times.
Open June 14th
Orcher after July 1
BOOKLET
GEORGE W. RUSSELL, Prop.

Chicago

When you come to CHICAGO we want you to come to THE STEVENS
THE LARGEST HOTEL IN THE WORLD
THE FINEST HOTEL IN CHICAGO
3000 Outside Rooms with Bath
Many as low as \$3.00 per day
The Stevens is the nearest first class hotel to the World's Fair Grounds.
Overlooking Lake Michigan
WE WILL DO OUR BEST TO MAKE YOU COMFORTABLE, CONTENTED AND WELL SERVED

Ohio

Step off your train in Cleveland's new Union Terminal, step into Hotel Cleveland without going out of doors. You'll find yourself in Cleveland's most modern hotel, with every metropolitan comfort and service at your call. And you'll be in the heart of Cleveland, convenient to any part of it you want to reach.
Two restaurants and Coffee Shop
Rooms from \$3 single, \$4 double
Floor Clerks—Garage Service.
HOTEL CLEVELAND

Atlantic City

THE TRAYMORE
Atlantic City
The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement

Norway

OSLO
HOTEL
"CONTINENTAL"

Newest and Most Modern Hotel in Scandinavia
All rooms with private bath
Storingst. 22

Switzerland

GENEVA
Hotel Touring—
Balance
PLACE LONGEMALLE

Entirely renovated. Moderate terms. Connecting with the great Restaurant "UNGER" 300 Places

Wales

LLANDRINDOD
WELLS

Glorious mountain scenery and air. The leading Welsh Spa. First class motorizing and golf. Write to the up-to-date and comfortable hotel for particulars. C. S. Bryan Smith.
(No Air Limit)

YE WELLS HOTEL

Scotland
The Cockburn Hotel
EDINBURGH

Comfortable First-Class non-licensed hotel. Ideal position for visitors to Edinburgh, overlooking Princes Street, with hot and cold running water, elevator, bedroom, bath, breakfast and attendance from 8/6. JAMES F. MACPHERSON, Managing Director
Telephone 229191

Massachusetts
CAMP WINNECUNNET
MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.
SPECIAL SEASONS
(No Air Limit)
June 10 to June 24
Sept. 2 to Sept. 9
Junior and Senior Camp July and August.
Excellent swimming—Archery—Tennis—Boat and Bus Trip.
You Do As You Please
Rates: CAMP DIRECTOR, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clematis Street, Boston, Mass.

San Francisco

HOTEL COURT
BUSH AT STOCKTON STREETS
SAN FRANCISCO

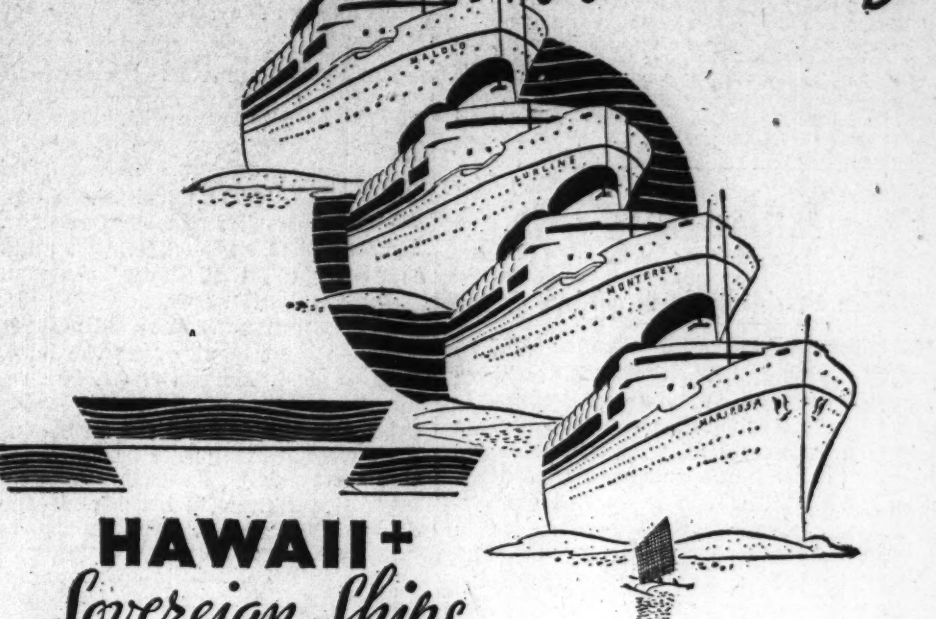
Convenient downtown location. Continental surroundings. \$1.50 to \$2.00, detached bath. \$2.00 to \$4.00 with bath. Special rates by week or month. Owner management. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. BARNES

HOTEL STEWART
Down town, convenient to principal stores and theatres. Moderate rates for high class accommodations. Excellent meals.SAN FRANCISCO
HOTEL WILTSHIRE
140 STOCKTON ST., S. F. SU. 2200
In Heart of Shopping and Theatre
150 rooms of solid comfort, strictly fireproof. Every room with tub and shower. Daily \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, Double \$2.50 to \$4.00. Special weekly and monthly rates. Serving club breakfasts, etc. See Dining Room, including Sunday, 50c. Take Yellow Taxi as our guest. FREE GARAGE
HOTEL CALIFORNIAN
TAYLOR AT O'FARRELL
The Luxury of hotel life at its best. Rates in line with today's ideas of a good time. Downtown. Christian Science church in same block.
SAN FRANCISCOCalifornia
SANTA MARIA
A delightful inn on the Coast Highway, midway between Los Angeles and San Francisco. Every room with bath.SANTA MARIA-CALIF.
Los Angeles
MAYAN HOTEL
8th and New Hampshire
In exclusive Ambassador section
\$2 up
Special rates by week and month
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIAGreater Boston
Ritz-Carlton
Overlooking the Public Garden.
Single Room \$4.00 up
Double Room \$7.00 up
Suites \$10.00 up
F. Hermann, ManagerNew York State
Hotel Syracuse
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
New Low Rates
Single Double
From \$2.50 from \$4.00
800 rooms with bath
R. S. Pratt, Manager

Travel

A RECORD-BREAKING VACATION

opportunity

HAWAII+
Sovereign Ships
+ LOW FARES

FIRST CLASS one way as low as \$110. CABIN CLASS one way as low as \$75
Premium fares drastically reduced. A revelation in low-cost travel

The new "Mariposa," "Monterey," "Lurline" and "Malolo," famed ships that imbue their passage to the South Seas with the finest traditions of modern ocean service. In speed, facilities and appointments, creating a new epoch in Pacific travel.

HAWAII, serene, flashing, an inviting playground, cooled by gentle trade winds. At her brilliant best in summer.

SOUTH SEAS • NEW ZEALAND • AUSTRALIA
via Hawaii, Samoa and Fiji

Amazingly reduced summer vacation fares, available for all sailings during June, July, August. Economical all-inclusive-cost-tours! A voyage of surpassing scope aboard the NEW sovereign liners "Mariposa" and "Monterey."

Blend the glamor of the South Seas with this superb 4,000-mile cruise (to and from Hawaii) for your vacation at a cost agreeable to all budgets.

Rapid schedules from San Francisco or Los Angeles, in themselves world-renowned ports of interest. Low round-trip rail fares to California, added reason for vacationing in the South Seas.

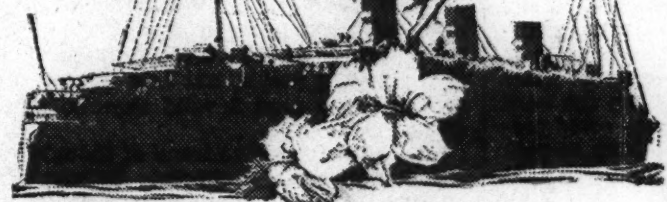
15 days to New Zealand! 18 days to Australia! A stimulating parade of the wonders of the South Seas.

An interesting variety of Round-the-World routes via Australia at attractive new fares

Any travel agency or our offices will supply all details

Matson Line • Oceanic Line
NEW YORK • CHICAGO • SAN FRANCISCO • LOS ANGELES • SEATTLE • PORTLAND

See BERMUDA at its Best NOW



"QUEEN OF BERMUDA"
Don't miss Bermuda at its loveliest season! Sail both ways on this new "pleasure-planned" vessel. Private bath with EVERY ROOM. \$250,000 dance deck, gay night-club cafes, ship-to-shore phone. Over 22,400 gross tons. Every sailing direct to the dock at Hamilton.
Apply local agent or Furness Bermuda Line, 10 State Street, Boston

FURNESS Leads the way to BERMUDA

AUSTRALIA-NEW ZEALAND
LOW FARES on the modern high-speed motor ship, Aorangi, and her running-mate, Niagara. Regular sailings from Vancouver and Victoria, via Honolulu and Suva. Reservations at any Canadian Pacific office.
CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN LINE

Canada
Half Diamond S Ranch
on Beautiful Premier Lake
Just off Bass-Windermere Hwy.
RIDING, TRAIL TRIPS,
FISHING, SWIMMING,
Season—May 15 to October 15
Rates \$5 to \$9. American Plan
Write E. L. Staples for
Information.
Shookamuck-in-the-Rockies, British Columbia
Washington, D. C.
WONDER HOTEL OF WASHINGTON
AMBASSADOR
HOTEL
Radio in every room
Swimming pool
Handball courts
600 ROOMS FROM \$2.00Visiting Washington?
Since the fourth President before Lincoln, famous men's letters and books have mentioned the hospitality of
WILLARD HOTEL
"The Residence of Presidents"
Washington, D. C.
H. P. Somerville, Mgr. Dir.Kansas City, Mo.
HOTEL STATS
12th & WYANDOTTE
People Who Care Choose
THE STATS
\$2 Daily—\$12 Weekly—
\$30 Monthly and more.
KANSAS CITY - MO.Kansas City, Missouri
HOTEL
BELLERIVE
Armour and Warwick Boulevards
You Will Enjoy the Thoughtful
Completeness of Its ServiceHotel La Salle
KANSAS CITY, MO.
920 Linwood Blvd.
2 Blocks from a Christian Science C. P. & S. Quiet, Convenient, Economical.
R. S. Pratt, ManagerNORWAY
DIRECT short and convenient routes with connections to Sweden, Denmark, Germany for sailings, rates etc. apply to
Norwegian America Line
22 Whitehall St., New York

See America!
A Century of Progress
at Chicago
and
Glacier Park

Let Great Northern Agent show you how to save money...

Never before have there been so many opportunities for low cost western travel. And never before so much vacation and education for so little money. Whether you stop at the Rockies or continue to Pacific Northwest, Alaska, California—

Write A. J. Dickinson
P. T. M.
Great Northern
Railway Bldg.
St. Paul, Minn.

Route of the "Empire Builder" to Glacier Park, Pacific Northwest, Alaska, and California.

Write A. J. Dickinson
P. T. M.
Great Northern
Railway Bldg.
St. Paul, Minn.

Route of the "Empire Builder" to Glacier Park, Pacific Northwest, Alaska, and California.

Write A. J. Dickinson
P. T. M.
Great Northern
Railway Bldg.
St. Paul, Minn.

Route of the "Empire Builder" to Glacier Park, Pacific Northwest, Alaska, and California.

Write A. J. Dickinson
P. T. M.
Great Northern
Railway Bldg.
St. Paul, Minn.

Route of the "Empire Builder" to Glacier Park, Pacific Northwest, Alaska, and California.

Write A. J. Dickinson
P. T. M.
Great Northern
Railway Bldg.
St. Paul, Minn.

Route of the "Empire Builder" to Glacier Park, Pacific Northwest, Alaska, and California.

Write A. J. Dickinson
P. T. M.
Great Northern
Railway Bldg.
St. Paul, Minn.

Route of the "Empire Builder" to Glacier Park, Pacific Northwest, Alaska, and California.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility. All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The Problem of Revision

ALL Europe is discussing whether and in what degree and how the treaties of 1919 may be revised. On one side are politicians, and indeed whole nations, who declare that revision means war. On the other side are politicians, backed up by national sentiment, who declare that war can be averted only by revision.

There is no doubt that the troubled condition of Europe and the general reluctance to disarm are due to the grievances set up by the treaties. Now the peacemakers were conscious of possible mistakes and injustices, and in creating the League of Nations they inserted in the Covenant, Article 19, which provides for the reconsideration of treaties. This was a great diplomatic innovation. If it could be acted upon, it would undoubtedly help to consolidate peace.

The difficulty of acting upon it is apparently threefold. In the first place, an earlier Article—10—guarantees the territorial integrity of the members of the League, and lends some color to the arguments of those who stand for the status quo. In the second place, a unanimous vote in the Assembly is needed before revision can even be advised, and it is obvious that in the present state of thought unanimity cannot be hoped for. In the third place, there is no real machinery for the actual carrying out of the intentions of Article 19.

The Assembly may advise reconsideration; but to whom should it give this advice? It is vaguely laid down that the members of the League constitute the proper authority. But which members? All of them, interested or disinterested? Or only those who are interested and therefore biased? A special organization? How composed—chiefly of the great powers regarded as arbitrators, or of a number of smaller powers? Unquestionably the framers of the Covenant were well-meaning, but they had contradictory purposes, and they were unable, because of opposing views, to work out their idea clearly.

Nevertheless, the recognition of the need of revision in certain circumstances is contained in the Covenant. The circumstances foreseen have arisen. There are "international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world." Those who are now boldly envisaging the necessity of revision are right. The subject is no longer taboo. When Germany and Hungary, and in a more theoretical manner Italy, spoke of revision, it was possible to object that they intended, in a greater or lesser degree, to be beneficiaries. But when the word was spoken in Great Britain, nobody could pretend that Great Britain had anything to gain except indirectly through the establishment of a more contented Europe.

It is now too late to protest against the discussion of the territorial arrangements of the treaties. Those discussions have begun officially and they cannot be arrested. Signor Mussolini and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, through the advocacy of their four-power pact, have made revision the theme of debate. It is no longer a matter of claims and their denial; it is a matter which has been brought before the bar of public opinion, and sooner or later definite judgment must be pronounced.

Poland and the Little Entente, supported in some measure by France, are the nations which would be affected by a revision, and it is not unnatural that they should resist the proposition. To blame them for defending the treaties would be wrong. But it is necessary to point out to them that it may ultimately prove wise to make concessions. If they push their resistance too far, the consequences may be disastrous. On the other hand, if the demands of the revisionists are pushed too far, the result might be equally unfortunate.

Moderation and the greatest good will are required in Europe. The object of revision should be conciliation, and there will not be conciliation if too much is demanded or if too much is refused.

The Bishop Goes A-Walking

CHARMINGLY medieval and eminently practical was the walking tour recently undertaken by a dignitary of the Church in England. Carrying a knapsack on his back and accompanied by a chaplain, the Bishop of Winchester (Dr. Cyril Garbett) "hiked" about seventy-five miles during a visit to more than twenty parishes in the New Forest.

In an age when progress so often seems a synonym for speed, there is refreshment in contemplating this leisurely manner of journeying through a diocese. The distance covered daily varied from eight to fifteen miles through one of England's loveliest woodlands. Aside from the advantages of close contact with his parishioners, the picturesque of the Bishop's pilgrimage strikes the imagination.

Surely the New Forest, whose history is so ancient, has offered few more pleasing spectacles since William Rufus and his Court rode a-hunting through his royal demesne. It is a fascinating picture, that of this twentieth-century prelate, clad in purple cassock and carry-

ing a six-foot pastoral staff cut from a great oak in the Close of Winchester Cathedral, sturdily trudging along the trails that wind under the huge-girthed beeches that make the forest "a thing of beauty" and "a joy forever."

Rain was falling—it so often does, you know, in England—but a little thing like that did not prevent a crowd of parishioners giving the good Bishop a cheering send-off under the friendly shelter of a spreading tree. One hopes the sun came out after a while—it so often does, you know, even in England—and one may be very certain that the peregrination strengthened the bonds of unity between the churchman and his flock.

Unfair and Ridiculous

IT IS hard to speak with restraint about the latest attack on recent declarations of American foreign policy. This is the demand that Congress investigate the financial affairs of Mr. Norman H. Davis, envoy to the Disarmament Conference, who announced at Geneva the United States' pledge to consult with other nations whenever it might appear that such consultation would prevent war.

The Senate inquiry into the banking business of J. P. Morgan & Co. has shown that Mr. Davis was among the customers of that firm. And the demand for an investigation of his affairs is apparently based on an assumption that "the public declarations which he is making in Europe in his official capacity" are influenced by the fact that his bankers sometimes sell foreign bonds.

This sort of attack is unfair and ridiculous. It is unfair because it seeks to discredit a public servant in order to strike at a policy with which he has become identified. It is the old game of a lawyer defending a guilty client; unable to make a case himself, he resorts to attacks on the prosecutor. If a reasonable case could be made for the policy of isolation, there would be no need for its advocates to descend to such tactics as this in opposing consultation as a means of implementing the Kellogg pact. Resort to such methods only illustrates the poverty of isolationist arguments.

This kind of attack is ridiculous simply because it doesn't make sense. The next step would be to have Congress solemnly investigate Mr. Davis's relations with his tailors. It might be that they import their woolsens. Then the Republican congressman who drew up the resolution demanding this inquiry should pursue his investigative urge into the affairs of "disloyal and seditious organizations" which he says have favored the policy announced by Mr. Davis. He might discover that the Republican Party formally urged a policy of consultation in its 1932 platform.

After that he might ask himself whether the policy announced at Geneva was Mr. Davis's own idea—or his bankers'—or whether it was the official position of the Roosevelt Administration established by the President and the State Department.

Deposit Insurance Upheld

THE United States Senate has ample authority for following the lead of the House of Representatives and enacting the Glass-Steagall banking bill, including its deposit guarantee clause, and the President for signing it. Some powerful banking interests may oppose it and some may attack as unconstitutional the system of taxing banks for a deposit insurance fund. But in that particular connection legislators probably recall that the highest authority in the land, the Supreme Court of the United States, has held the adoption of the guaranty plan a valid exercise of public authority.

Men of conservative trend of thought probably dominated the supreme bench when it handed down this unanimous decision in the case of the Noble State Bank vs. Haskell, which came up from Oklahoma. Those who enjoy the finely turned phrases and style of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes—for the great liberal wrote the opinion—may find it in the Two Hundred and Nineteenth United States Supreme Court Reports, page 575.

The guarantee of bank deposits, Justice Holmes wrote, was not only legal but sound. Answering the objection that assessments for a guaranty fund constituted taking property without due process of law, the decision held that "an ulterior public advantage may justify a comparatively insignificant taking of private property for what, in its immediate purpose, is a private use." Further—and this is in line with the recent opinion of counsel for the Federal Reserve Board, that the Government has the right to federalize the banks of the nation—Justice Holmes held in effect that the failure of private banking to serve the people would warrant the state in taking the whole business of banking under its control.

Viewing the make-up of the supreme bench at that October (1910) term of court, one may express surprise that this opinion was unanimously concurred in. Edward Douglass White was Chief Justice, and among the other members of the court were Justices Harlan, Day and McKenna. The present Chief Justice, Mr. Charles E. Hughes, was another. So, for twenty-two years this important but apparently rarely cited decision has been the law of the land. It is not, however, unknown to students of law. Harold Laski, professor of political economy at the University of Liverpool and now exchange professor at Harvard, calls it "the modern charter of the federal state," and Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, in "Other People's Money," written before he became a Supreme Court Justice, quoted it with approbation.

Since 1921 more than 10,000 banks have closed their doors in the United States, and in only a pitifully small percentage have the depositors recovered all their money. The Comptroller of the Currency, indeed, in liquidating 1000 national banks, has been able to return to depositors only about 65 cents on the dollar. The Comptroller has taken an average of more than four years for each liquidation, and the total cost has been about \$27,000,000. If the costs of federal liquidation may be deemed high, certainly in the case of state banks, where local politics enters into the

administration, the costs have been excessive. If the guarantee of deposits in Federal Reserve System banks shall result in forcing state banks into a unified federal system, a great end will be served. If only the system of political liquidation as it exists in many states shall be destroyed, a great reform will have been worked.

A new national banking law incorporating a deposit guarantee clause, compelling banks to confine their activities to commercial banking, eliminating speculators from this field, easing the painful processes of liquidation, and aiming at the ultimate replacement of the nation's forty-nine banking systems with one system, should do much to give the United States such serviceable and apparently failure-proof institutions as command the confidence of the people of England, France and Canada.

The Legion's "Best Interests"

ONCE again the American Legion is under a barrage of public criticism. Through the action of national and regional executives, posts in New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts have been disfranchised for causes which indicate they have been "guilty" of a most flagrant manifestation of American patriotism.

The sniping which has "picked off" three posts in as many weeks is a sorry indication of the stubborn stand which certain factions within the organization are defending against the patriotic counsel of their national commander supporting federal economy measures. "Conduct unbecoming and prejudicial to the best interests of the American Legion" is the finding of the executive committee of the Massachusetts department of the organization in the "trial" of the Crosscup-Pishon Post of Boston, whose members publicly criticized the state commander for opposing governmental proposals to reduce veterans' appropriations.

What do the conclusions drawn by Legion executives in revoking the charters of the Willard Straight Post of New York City, the Anthony Wayne Post of Radnor, Penna., and the Crosscup-Pishon Post mean? Do they mean that there is to be no freedom of speech for Legion posts on public questions? Do they mean that support of the best interests of the United States is prejudicial to the best interests of the Legion? The Legion may say these posts have been penalized for the manner and not the matter of their protests. Yet public protest in this very manner may be required to keep the Legion loyal to its original purposes.

The preamble of the constitution of the American Legion solemnly declares:

For God and country, we associate ourselves . . . to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.

In attempting to squelch the protests of posts which have courageously supported the Administration economy proposals, the Legion apparently seeks to put an obligation to the Legion above individual obligations to the nation. In an hour of national emergency, its conception of a "100 per cent Americanism" has been submerged in the clamor for immediate and 100 per cent payment of a bonus which is now only about 60 per cent due.

The Legion's recent attitude departs from the ideal of making right the master of might. Its paid lobby is an example of how the might of many votes can be molded into an instrument for exerting powerful political pressure. And the effort to suppress dissenting posts and individuals indicates the need for the Legion to "combat the autocracy" of a certain class within itself.

An unqualified indictment of the American Legion would be unjust. The Legion has done many useful things. And the national economic crisis has been a challenge to which many patriotic elements within the Legion have courageously responded. But the skirmishes between Legion executives and protesting posts make it apparent that it is the American Legion more than its disfranchised units which is on trial today.

Editorial Notes

Having operated, until he had cleared his investment, the gasoline filling station that he had purchased from a friend who stood in need of ready money, a well-known motion picture actor offered to give it away because he didn't want to be bothered with the details of selling it. But when 8000 persons answered his small advertisement, he devoted much more time and energy to checking applications and conducting personal hearings, to the end that the most deserving among them might be given the business. When a conscientious actor finds himself cast in the rôle of benefactor he proceeds to play it to the best of his ability.

The Academy of Optimists, a Parisian association, in giving a banquet to honor a member, voted for no after-dinner speeches, convinced that postprandial efforts are generally a bore. Instead, pages marched into the hall bearing aloft placards inscribed with brief congratulatory messages. "Tell it with placards" is suggested as a neat little slogan to make banquets less terrifying.

A Washington dispatch relates that the daughter of a farming-state senator, having decided to raise a garden on a newly acquired tract in a Virginia community, went from store to store in quest of a package of potato seed. If you read the foregoing without smiling, you, too, have yet to experience the pleasure of planting your first potato patch.

The news dispatches indicate that not only is the Tokyo War Office out of control of the Japanese Government, but that the army near Peiping is now out of control of the War Office. Poetic justice?

Another "arms" conference in which much of America is interested at this time is the one immediately preceding announcement of "the batteries for today's game."

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

A Single Tax-Socialist Fusion Ticket for New York

THE suggestion that the fusion ticket for Greater New York should be headed by Samuel Seabury, with Norman Thomas as nominee for president of the Board of Aldermen, is one that should awaken widespread interest. In the event of success it would mean a really constructive and progressive administration, something fusion tickets do not invariably imply. Judge Seabury, as a result of his labors for the last two years, has an encyclopedic knowledge of the methods of municipal government which Tammany has forced upon the metropolis. His courage and his serenity in the face of political threats have been amply demonstrated. The redoubtable "Jimmy" Walker, now resident in Cannes, though it is scandalously out of season for so eminent a figure to be tarrying in that famous winter resort, can testify to Seabury's knowledge of municipal abuses.

When I first knew "Sam" Seabury he was just entering politics in New York City by the anti-Tammany route. He was an active Single Taxer, a personal friend of Henry George, and one of the group that pushed the last mayoralty candidacy of the author of "Progress and Poverty." For a time he enjoyed the somewhat devastating political favor of Mr. William Randolph Hearst, but broke with that gentleman, as indeed most of the beneficiaries of his political activities have broken.

In view of Judge Seabury's early close association with Henry George, and his acceptance of the economics of the single tax, the coupling of the candidacy of Norman Thomas with his own is amusing to people with any recollection of the long-time feud between George and the Socialists. Personally, I believe the ticket an admirable one, though it would undoubtedly awaken the fears and the hostility of the ultraconservative. But Henry George was always insistent that the single tax theory was one of distinct individualism.

In his campaign of 1887 for Secretary of State of New York the Socialists more or less openly opposed him. Their executive committee issued a statement insisting that "the burning social question is not a land tax, but the abolition of all private property in the means of production." That dogma, still basic to Socialism, neither Henry George nor any logical Single Taxer could possibly accept.

It is rather an odd fact that although the Socialist "bible," "Das Kapital," by Karl Marx, was published in England twelve years before "Progress and Poverty," it was George's writings and George's agitation that first gave vitality to Socialism in that country. G. Bernard Shaw wrote in 1904 of having by accident wandered into a meeting in

London in 1882 and finding George expounding his doctrines: "The result of my hearing that speech, and buying from one of the stewards at the meeting a copy of 'Progress and Poverty' for sixpence . . . was that I plunged into a course of economic study and at a very early age of it became a Socialist. . . . When I was thus swept into the great Socialist revival of 1883, I found that five-sixths of those who were swept in with me had been converted by Henry George."

Perhaps the historic clash between George and the Socialists can hardly be better indicated than by these quotations from opinions expressed by the prophets of Socialism and of the single tax concerning each other:

Marx, referring to George: "The man is in theory completely behind the times. He understands nothing of the theory of surplus value, and he wanders about after the example of the English, although still further behind their old-fashioned speculations. . . . He has, however, the repugnant ignorance and presumption which inevitably mark such panacea breeders."

George, referring to Marx: "However great he may have been in other respects he lacked analytical power and logical habits of thought. . . . Whatsoever may be the value of his historical researches he certainly seems to me a most superficial thinker entangled in an inexact and vicious terminology."

This is a brief, and inadequate, statement of the historic variance between the leaders of Socialism and the single tax. Today there is no recognized national leader of the latter school. Mr. Thomas is, however, entitled to speak authoritatively for the Socialists. He is appreciative of George's work, but like most of his school believes that work alone is incomplete as a new social order.

In his "America's Way Out," he writes: "Of all forms of private ownership landlordism today is obviously least socially defensible, and land rent represents the clearest drain out of the stream of social wealth by and for those who do nothing to earn it. Henry George's statement on land and rent remains the most eloquent economic indictment and plea in the English language." But to this he adds the invariable Socialist doctrine: "From land and natural resources mankind has extended private ownership to great industries and services which are in reality social creations."

But while economically Judge Seabury, if he still holds his former convictions, and Norman Thomas are far apart, politically they are one in desiring to see an honest government in New York City. The ticket might not win, but it would command respect and the campaign would educate the voters.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor remains solely judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"A Missionary to the Occident"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: May I express dissent from a Monitor editorial entitled "A Missionary to the Occident"? The point brought out by the editorial is that Mrs. Buck, through her 1,000,000 readers, has become a missionary to the western nations to create "sympathy and comradeship to the saving of the building of that brotherhood to which the churches are dedicated." It is stated that Mrs. Buck has interpreted Chinese culture to us in the beautiful language of her book, "The Good Earth."

Yet when we read this book on Chinese life, what do we find? Beautiful language, indeed, it is true, but language used to describe in great detail a long series of extremely sordid and revolting pictures, all leading, in the end, to one of the most striking documents of futility ever put into novel form.

The hero, Wang, the farmer, repeatedly looked his problems in the face, considered the question of right and wrong, and deliberately decided for the wrong. He did one act of great kindness—contributed to the saving of a human life, but a life described as utterly futile and hopeless! In the end of the book, he goes forth, supported by his two sons, to rejoice in the good earth before his passing; and begs his sons never to give up their piece of land. They swear to him that they never will, and wink behind his back, because they have already sold it.

In her Yale Review article (March, 1932), Mrs. Buck, by implication, if not explicitly, condones a social custom which has everywhere received condemnation in civilized countries. She then seems to glorify the common Chinese because he has no conscience which troubles him about right and wrong, and because he is in no way interested in Confucius and his ethical teachings. The point to this article is that the Chinese would far rather be free from their own race who have studied abroad. This is an interesting viewpoint to match with the title of the Monitor editorial.

I note that the writer of the editorial states that the decision to resign as a missionary has been entirely Mrs. Buck's; is not a little odd to describe as voluntary a resignation made under fire?

Perhaps describing the races of mankind to each other in all their sordidness may be of some value, but all of us know that the Chinese have an excellent culture from which we have many lessons to learn, however narrowly this culture may spread among the population of that vast empire, and however Mrs. Buck may have neglected it.

JOHN M. BREWER.

Taxing Money

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Regarding the editorial in The Christian Science Monitor of May 11, "How Tax Money?" won't you please permit me to answer the objections set forth in the fourth paragraph?

Objection: "But it would not show to what state or community the taxes should be paid."

Answer: It would be paid to the tax collector in each county just the same as any other property tax. And the taxes would be disbursed just as now. The tax valuation of the county would be increased just as much as the money in the county added to the present value, but it will be clearly seen that it would bring the taxes down on other property for that reason. If "A" owns a \$5000 home but has no money, and "B" owns \$5000 in money but no home, why should not Mr. "B" pay the same amount of taxes as "A"? As it is, the better man for the community pays all his taxes and the taxes of the other fellow, too.

Objection: "Nor would it affect the gold hoarder, the more serious offender."

Answer: Why not? Gold money is money and would come under the law. Tell the assessor now that you have a certain amount of gold money and see if he doesn't assess it. I have a concrete case in mind where a certain banker has \$25,000 in gold, which he exchanges for currency on the recent call, and admitted that it had been in hiding for thirty years. Has he not been a tax dodger for that length of time, and should it not be subject to delinquent taxes just as much as if anyone had not paid the taxes on their farm or other property for that length of time? Why should anyone accept money from another on which the taxes are delinquent, without taking into consideration such delinquent tax, just the same as they would in accepting title to a piece of real estate on which there was delinquent tax?

Objection: "Nor would it reach the person who was merely alert enough to exchange his hoardings of bills for new ones as they came out."

Answer: The tax is taken when they exchange and at no other time, so that objection is out entirely.

Objection: "It is doubtful whether the expense and inconvenience is worth the result."

Answer: The expense would not be as great as the expense in collecting on other property because it would require no assessors or tax collectors and elaborate book-keeping systems, it would be automatic. No one would want to hold his money any great length of time knowing that when he did present it to anyone his attention would be called to the delinquent tax on it.

ALPHA, ORE.

HERBERT HAID.

Pearl Buck, Missionary

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: It seems rather difficult to find someone who tells the truth about a contentious and controversial issue. For to tell the truth requires strong conviction and rare courage.

Look at what has just happened to the famous novelist and missionary, Pearl S. Buck. She was forced to resign as an American missionary to China simply and solely because she dared to raise her voice and tell the truth.

Mrs. Buck speaks with authority, for her opinion on the missionary situation in China is based on first-hand knowledge, experience and observation. She is critical toward the actions of American missionaries, because she understands the reactions of the Chinese people toward foreign missionary work. China cannot find a better qualified spokesman than Pearl S. Buck to express the sympathy and opinion on behalf of her teeming millions.

In Mrs. Buck's own words: "I speak as one of your race and country, identifying myself also with the group you have sent as representatives of your religion in another land. But there is a part of me that is neither of these. By birth and ancestry I am American; by choice and belief I am a Christian; but by years of my life, my sympathy and feeling, I am Chinese. As a Chinese, I say to you what many Chinese have said to me."

Come to us no more in arrogance of spirit. Come to us as brothers and fellow men. Let us see in you how your religion works. Preach to us no more, but share with us that better and more abundant life which your Christ lived. Give us your best, or nothing.

Mrs. Buck sincerely believes that there is a case for foreign missions. She wants to be a missionary because she wants to share Christ with others. Whether as a missionary or layman, she will continue to share the life and teachings of Jesus with the Chinese people. Now she returns to China with the spirit of a true missionary.

Her article, "Is There a Case for Foreign Missions?" (Harpers Magazine, January, 1933), has set a good many people thinking on the past mistakes, the present plight and the future prospects of Christianizing the millions of Chinese heathens. This is a record-breaking achievement for a single missionary.

Mrs. Buck's attitude and action toward foreign missionary work in China may yet change the entire outlook of foreign missions in other lands. Let the Christian missionaries take her advice: to try their best to live a Christlike life and to do their utmost to share this glorious life with all other people.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

WILLIAM LIN YU SHEN.

A Correction

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In the April 15 edition of the Monitor you published a letter "From an American Lecturer in Germany," stating, "Lenine, Trotsky, Stalin . . . are Jews." According, however, to a report obtained from the Soviet Embassy in London, the only Jew among these men is Trotsky. Biographical data available describe Lenine (or Ulanoff) as a Russian of the Greek Orthodox Church; and Stalin as a Georgian of the Orthodox Church.

P. F. S.

Boston.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily represent the endorsement of the Monitor.

That Gulf Stream Shift

NOBODY can guarantee New England weather, but scientists are quite ready to guarantee the boundaries of the Gulf Stream. Moreover, the weather experts are of the opinion that the alleged influence of the Gulf Stream on the summer climate of New England is liable to gross exaggeration.

The news item about a climatic change resulting from a tremendous shift in the course of that mighty ocean river need not disturb anybody, as the stream itself is cooler than a hot mid-summer day, and again because it is not necessary to accept the reported shift as a fact.

The greatest of all students of ocean currents, Matthew Fontaine Maury, delimited the bounds of the Gulf Stream long ago, and Bowditch, the author of the "Sailor's Bible," confirmed them. They placed the stream just where it has remained ever since, with the inner margin sixty to eighty miles off the Nantucket shoals—Boston Herald.